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<p>(54) Title: DISPENSER AND TRAY FOR PREMOISTENED WIPES</p>		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A dispenser (20) for premoistened wipes (22) having a removable tray (50). The dispenser (20) includes a housing (26) which may include a frame (28) and a cover (30). The housing (26) defines an interior space (32) in which the premoistened wipes (22) may be placed. A removable tray (50) having a liquid retaining receptacle portion (52) may be positioned below the interior space (32) and wipes (22). The tray may also include a raised portion having a support surface (64) for the premoistened wipes (22). The raised portion may be formed by a plurality of ribs (62), guide rolls (60) or a combination thereof. The dispenser may also include a support for a roll of conventional dry bathroom tissue (24).</p>		

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DISPENSER AND TRAY FOR PREMOISTENED WIPESBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to dispensers and, more specifically, to a dispenser for premoistened wipes.

 The use of premoistened wipes is well known. Such premoistened wipes are commonly used with small children and infants when replacing soiled diapers. Premoistened wipes are also used to provide a convenient and effective cleaning material
10 in the absence of running water. Premoistened wipes are also used as a replacement for, or supplement to, dry bathroom tissue.

 Premoistened wipes may be supplied in individual packages or supplied in larger quantities. While individually supplied wet wipes are typically provided in disposable packaging, larger quantities of wipes may be supplied in either disposable or re-useable
15 containers. Two common containers for supplying multiple wipes are resealable bags and tubs. The resealable bags often have a "zippered" opening which has a pair of interlocking profiles which may be re-engaged to seal the bag after removing one or more wipes from the bag. Tubs are also common and often have a lid which allows access to a stack of folded wipes when the lid is in an open position.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

 The present inventors have recognized difficulties and problems inherent in the prior art and in response thereto have developed an improved dispenser for premoistened
25 wipes.

 In one aspect, the present invention provides a dispenser for premoistened wipes which comprises, i.e., includes but is not limited to, a housing having an interior space in which one or more premoistened wipes may be placed and a removable tray. The removable tray has a liquid retaining receptacle portion which is positionable below the
30 interior space of the housing.

 The tray may also include a raised portion having a support surface for the premoistened wipes. The raised portion may be formed by a plurality of ribs. A roller may be used instead of, or in addition to, the ribs to form the raised portion having a support surface.

35 The tray may include a pair of oppositely disposed side walls which are connected by a lower surface, a laterally extending wall, and a roller located opposite the laterally extending wall whereby a substantial portion of the lower surface is disposed between the roller and the laterally extending wall.

The tray may also include a laterally extending arcuate surface which projects from the tray to form a grip.

The dispenser may also include two dispenser rollers which are cooperatively positioned to engage a premoistened wipe therebetween. One of the dispenser rollers
5 may be located on the removable tray and the other dispenser roller can be located on a cover which has an open and closed position. Engagement surfaces may be used to properly align the two dispenser rollers when the cover is in a closed position.

The dispenser may further include a support which is insertable into the hollow core of a rolled product such as a roll of conventional dry bathroom tissue. The dispenser
10 may also include a mounting device which mounts the dispenser to the oppositely disposed recesses of conventional bathroom tissue fixtures.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a dispenser for premoistened wipes which includes a housing having an interior space in which the wipes may be positioned, and a removable tray having an impermeable lower surface positionable below
15 the interior space in which the premoistened wipes are placed.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a dispenser for premoistened wipes which includes a housing having an interior space, a removable tray having a lower surface with a raised portion defining a support surface, and a plurality of premoistened
20 wipes positioned on the support surface within the interior space. The tray may be configured to allow the tray and wipes to be inserted into the housing as a single unit.

One advantage provided by the present invention is that the use of a removable tray facilitates the cleaning of the tray and dispenser. The removal of the tray allows the tray to be conveniently cleaned such as by placing the tray under running water.

Another advantage provided by the present invention is that it provides a
25 convenient method for dispensing premoistened wipes provided in a rolled form. Furthermore, by using a coreless roll of premoistened wipes, the present invention provides a compact dispenser for dispensing premoistened wipes.

In those embodiments of the present invention wherein the tray has a receptacle portion or a liquid impermeable lower surface, the ability to remove the tray from the
30 dispenser facilitates the disposal of excess solution which may run off the wipes and collect in the tray.

A further advantage of the present invention is that the use of a removable tray provides a convenient method of placing premoistened wipes in the dispenser. This is accomplished by placing the premoistened wipes on the tray and then inserting the tray
35 and wipes into the dispenser as a single unit.

These and other advantages of the present invention are provided by its various aspects, individually and in combinations thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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The invention will be more fully understood and further advantages will become apparent when reference is made to the following description of the invention and the accompanying drawings, in which:

- 10 Figure 1 is an exploded view of a dispenser in accordance with the present invention;
- Figure 2 is a perspective view of the dispenser of Figure 1;
- Figure 3 is a perspective view of the tray of Figure 1;
- Figure 4 is another perspective view of the tray;
- Figure 5 is another perspective view of the tray;
- 15 Figure 6 is front view of the tray;
- Figure 7 is a bottom view of the tray;
- Figure 8 is a cross sectional view of the tray taken along line B-B of Figure 6;
- Figure 9 is a cross sectional view of the tray taken along line A-A of Figure 6;
- Figure 10 is a side view of the tray;
- 20 Figure 11 is a top view of the tray;
- Figure 12 is an exploded view of a tray and dispenser housing;
- Figure 13 is an exploded view of a mounting device;
- Figure 14 is a perspective view of a mounting device;
- Figure 15 is a perspective view of a mounting device and a bathroom tissue fixture;
- 25 Figure 16 is a perspective view of a dispenser housing and a mounting device;
- Figure 17 is a partial perspective view of a dispensing roller;
- Figure 18 is a front view of the dispensing rollers;
- Figure 19 is a schematic cross sectional view of the outer portion of the dispensing rollers;
- 30 Figure 20 is a schematic cross sectional view of the central portion of the dispensing rollers;
- Figure 21 is another schematic cross sectional view of the dispensing rollers;
- Figure 22 is another cross sectional view of the dispensing rollers;
- Figure 23 is a partial view of a dispenser and a wipe;
- 35 Figure 24 is a perspective view of the rear of the dispenser;
- Figure 25 is a perspective view of an alternative dispenser;
- Figure 26 is a top view of the dispenser of Figure 25;

Figure 27 is a front view of the dispenser of Figure 25;

Figure 28 is a rear view of the dispenser of Figure 25;

Figure 29 is a side view of the dispenser of Figure 25; and

Figure 30 is a cross sectional view taken along line 30-30 of Figure 26.

5 Corresponding reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views. The disclosed embodiments are set forth to illustrate and exemplify the invention. The disclosed embodiments are not intended to be an exhaustive illustration of the invention or to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention to the precise forms disclosed.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 illustrates one representative embodiment of the present invention in an exploded view. As can be seen in Figure 1, the illustrated dispenser 20 can be used to
15 provide either or both premoistened wipes 22 and conventional dry bathroom tissues 24. The illustrated dispenser has a housing 26 with a frame 28 and a cover 30. Together the frame 28 and cover 30 enclose and define an interior space 32 when the cover is in a closed position as shown in Figure 2. The cover 30 is shown in an open position in Figures 12 and 16.

20 The cover 30 is attached to the frame 28 at two circular apertures 34 in the frame 28. The cover 30 includes a plurality of projections 36 which are inserted inwardly through the apertures 34 to rotatably mount the cover 30 to the frame 28. The projections 36 provide a bearing surface for engagement with the interior surface of the apertures 34 whereby the cover 30 may be rotated between an open position and a closed position.
25 Some or all of the projections 36 may include outwardly extending tangs at their distal ends which engage the inner surface of the frame 28 adjacent the apertures 34 and thereby inhibit the disengagement of the cover 30 and the frame 28.

The radially inward surfaces 38 of the projections 36 define an opening which is configured to receive the recessed end portions 42 of a telescoping roll bar 40.
30 Telescoping roll bar 40 provides a support which is insertable into the hollow core 44 of a roll of dry bathroom tissue 24 in a conventional manner. The illustrated roll bar 40 has a female member which extends for approximately 3/4 of the total length of the support to prevent the bar from tilting. The male and female members of the roll bar 40 remain assembled when removed from the dispenser 20 and include an internal spring selected
35 to have a force which does not distort the housing frame 28. The ends of the roll bar 40 define a curved surface to provide an outward button-like appearance to the ends of the roll bar 40 and to facilitate the removal of the roll bar 40. The telescoping members of the

roll bar 40 may be advantageously made of the same materials as the frame 28 and have a matching color.

Alternative supports which are insertable into the hollow core 44 of a rolled tissue product 24 and allow the rotation of the rolled tissue 24 thereon, such as alternative
5 telescoping roll bars, a freely extending cylindrical or J-shaped projection, are also well known and may be combined with the housing 26 to provide for the dispensing of a dry rolled tissue product.

The illustrated frame 28 includes a lower space 46 in which a portion of the dry bathroom tissue 24 is located after the dry tissue 24 is mounted on the roll bar 40. As can
10 be seen in Figure 1, the frame 28 may also include reinforcing ribs 48 which both provide strength to the frame 28 and help the user of the dispenser 20 to locate the apertures 34 when installing the roll bar 40.

The illustrated cover 30 also includes a recessed portion 29 which allows the cover to be easily grasped when opening the cover 30. Adjacent the recessed portion 29, a
15 latching projection 31 extends from the cover and is received by recess 27 located in the frame 28. The latching projection 31 may engage the recess 27 with an interference or snap fit relationship whereby the engagement of the latching projection 31 with the recess 27 maintains the cover 30 in a closed position. Downward pressure on recessed portion 29 disengages the projection 31 and recesses 27 to allow the cover 30 to be opened. The
20 recessed portion 29 may advantageously employ a different surface texture or color adjacent the latching projection 31 to indicate where pressure should be applied to open the cover 30. The illustrated recess 27 is positioned to be generally hidden from view when the cover 30 is in a closed position. A large variety of different methods and mechanisms for retaining a cover to a frame are known and may be substituted for the
25 illustrated latching method.

The cover 30 may be advantageously formed out of material which permits a user of the dispenser to determine the amount of premoistened wipes remaining in the interior space 32 without opening the cover 30. Alternatively, a small portion of the cover 30 may
30 be clear or partially clear to permit an external visual determination of the amount of premoistened wipes 22 which remain in the interior space 32. The cover 30 may be advantageously formed by an injection molding process using a polycarbonate material.

The illustrated dispenser 20 also includes a removable tray 50. The tray 50 includes a liquid retaining receptacle portion 52 which faces upward when the tray is placed within the dispenser 20. When positioned in the dispenser 20, the tray 50 defines
35 the lower boundary of the interior space 32 in which the premoistened wipes 22 are

placed. The tray 50 may be removed by merely opening the cover 30 without dismounting the frame 28.

5 The liquid retaining receptacle portion 52 of the illustrated embodiment is formed by an impermeable lower surface 54 and several upwardly extending walls which define a volume at the lower portion of the tray 50. The receptacle portion 52 of the tray collects excess solution from the premoistened wipes 22 and thereby prevents the excess solution from soiling or wetting the other components of the dispenser or the dry tissue 24 supported by the dispenser 20. Any excess solution remaining in the receptacle portion 52 after depleting the premoistened wipes 22 can be easily discarded by removal of the
10 tray 50.

The removability of the illustrated tray 50 also facilitates the reuse of the tray 50 by allowing the tray 50 to be removed for cleaning. For example, the tray 50 may be conveniently rinsed out in a bathroom sink. Additionally, by manufacturing the removable tray 50 entirely out of materials which are resistant to hot water having a temperature of
15 approximately 180-210 °F (82-99 °C), the tray may be cleaned by placing it in a dishwasher. To facilitate the cleaning and disinfecting of the tray and other dispenser components, it is also advantageous that the materials used to form the tray and other components be resistant to isopropol alcohol, or solutions containing up to 70% isopropol alcohol, and be capable of withstanding disinfecting irradiation. The tray and other
20 dispenser components may be advantageously formed by an injection molding process using an acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), polycarbonate, polypropylene, acetal or similar material. Those having ordinary skill in the art will recognize that these parts may be formed using a variety of alternative known materials and manufacturing techniques, e.g., machining.

25 When a roll of premoistened wipes 22 is placed in the tray 50 as shown in dashed outline in Figure 9, the solution contained within the wipes may migrate downwards possibly leaving the wipes located on the upper portion of a stationary roll 22 with less moisture. The dispensing of the wipes, however, will cause the roll 22 to rotate within the tray and the solution retained by the receptacle portion 52 of the tray 50 will enhance the
30 rewetting of the entire roll as it rotates within the tray.

The use of a tray having an impermeable lower surface 54 which is positioned below the wipes 22 and which does not form a liquid retaining receptacle can inhibit the soiling or wetting of the other components of the dispenser provided that the wipes are not overly saturated with solution. The use of a tray 50 which does include a liquid retaining
35 receptacle portion 52, however, will generally be more advantageous.

- In the illustrated embodiment, a pair of oppositely disposed side walls 56 are connected by the lower surface 54 and a laterally extending wall 58. The illustrated side walls 56 are spaced at a distance of 4.6 inches (11.68 cm) to provide 0.05 inches (0.13 cm) of clearance on each side of a roll 22 having an axial length of 4.5 inches (11.43 cm).
- 5 The shape and size of the walls 56, 58 also permits the tray 50 to be tipped when inserting the tray 50 and a roll of premoistened wipes 22 into the dispenser without having the roll 22 fall from the tray 50.

- The lower surface 54 includes a raised portion having a support surface 64. The premoistened wipes are placed within the interior space 32 on the support surfaces 64.
- 10 The illustrated support surfaces 64 are located on the upper surface of ribs 62 and on two laterally extending rollers 60.

- A relatively small laterally extending wall 59 is located between the two rollers 60 opposite wall 58. As exemplified by walls 58, 59, a receptacle portion 52 may be provided with walls which extend in a generally upwards direction when the tray 50 is installed in
- 15 the dispenser 20. In other words, the walls are not required to be oriented perpendicularly to the lower surface 54 or define a vertical plane.

- The two laterally extending rollers 60 are disposed opposite the laterally extending wall 58 whereby a substantial portion of the lower surface 54 is disposed between the roller 60 and the laterally extending wall 58. The premoistened wipes are supported by
- 20 the ribs 62 in the central portion of the tray 50 while the two rollers 60 provide support at the dispensing end of the tray 50. Figure 9 includes an arrow 66 which illustrates a path along which the premoistened wipes may be dispensed as they are unwound from roll 22.

- As best seen in Figure 1, the premoistened wipes placed in the tray 50 may be a coreless roll of premoistened wipes 22 having an axis 23. The premoistened wipes 22
- 25 advantageously have perforations extending parallel to the axis 23 and separating individual sheets of the rolled premoistened material to enable one or more sheets of the material to be conveniently separated from the remainder of the roll. The absence of a hollow core allows more wipes to be provided for a given roll diameter and eliminates the need for a disposable core. Alternative forms of premoistened wipes may also be used
- 30 with a dispenser having a removable tray. For example, a stack of flat or folded individual or interconnected wipes or a roll of wipes having a core may also be used.

- In the illustrated tray 50, the ribs 62 are oriented substantially perpendicular to the axes of the freely rotatable rollers 60 and the axis 23 of the roll of premoistened wipes 22. By providing ribs 62 having relatively thin support surfaces 64 oriented perpendicular to
- 35 the axis 23 of the wipes 22, the surface area of the wipes in contact with the support surfaces 64 is minimized. The minimal bearing surface area provided by the ribs 62

allows the wipes 22 to be rotated thereon without excessive frictional resistance. The ribs 62 may also extend upwardly along a portion of the laterally extending wall 58 as shown in the illustrated embodiment. By extending the ribs 62 upwardly along the wall 58, the ribs 62 space the roll 22 from the wall 58 to minimize the area of contact, and frictional forces, between the interior of tray 50 and the roll 22.

The two rollers 60 are generally cylindrical with several spaced, cylindrical lands 68 having an increased diameter which provide support surfaces 64. The intermediate sections of rollers 60 which extend between lands 68 may also engage and support the premoistened wipes. The rollers 60 are rotatably supported by the tray 50 by inserting the ends of the rollers 60 into round apertures in the side walls 56. An intermediate support 70 is also provided for rotatably supporting one of the two rollers 60 as best seen in Figures 4 and 12.

The rollers 60 are disposed substantially parallel to the axis 23 of the rolled premoistened wipes 22 and are advantageously positioned to engage and support the rolled wipes near the side of the roll 22 from which wipes are being dispensed. As most easily seen with reference to Figure 9, the roll of wipes 22 may be unwound by a user pulling the leading wipe which will move along the path indicated by the direction of line 66. As the leading wipe is being dispensed, the roll will be rotated and be pulled towards the rollers 60. The use of freely rotating rollers 60 provides a support for the roll 22 which enables the roll 22 to rotate with minimal frictional resistance.

A combination of both rollers 60 and ribs 62 are used in the illustrated tray 50 to provide a raised portion having a support surface and facilitate the rotation of the roll 22 within the tray 50. Alternative configurations for use with a roll of wipes 22, however, are also possible. For example, the roll 22 could be supported entirely by stationary support surfaces or rollers 60 and the stationary support surfaces or rollers could vary from those shown in the illustrated embodiment.

To load the tray with wipes, the premoistened wipes are positioned above the lower surface 54 and inward of the walls 56, 58. The wipes are conveniently placed into the tray 50 after first removing the tray 50 from the frame 28. Once the wipes have been placed in the tray 50 and the leading wipe draped over the dispensing roller 72, the tray 50 and wipes 22 are then inserted into the interior space 32 as a single unit. Alternatively, the wipes 22 may be placed in the tray 50 while the tray is within the interior space 32.

After inserting the tray 50 and wipes 22, the cover 30 is closed whereby the leading wipe is engaged between the two dispensing rollers 72. One of the dispensing rollers 72 is located on the tray 50 and the second dispensing roller 72 is located on the cover 30. To ensure the proper positioning of the two dispensing rollers 72 when the

cover 30 is placed in a closed position, the tray has a pair of engagement surfaces 74 located near the opposite lateral ends of the dispensing roller 72 located on the tray 50. The engagement surfaces 74 located on the tray 50 are engaged by a second pair of engagement surfaces 76 located on the cover 30 near the opposite lateral ends of the
5 dispensing roller 72 located on the cover 30 (Figures 12 and 17).

Figure 17 is an enlarged view of one of the lateral ends of the dispensing roller 72 located on the cover 30 and shows one of the engagement surfaces 76. The two pairs of engagement surfaces 74, 76 are engaged together when the cover 30 is placed in the closed position to facilitate the proper alignment of the two dispensing rollers 72. Also
10 shown in Figure 17 is a lateral alignment guide 78. The side walls 56 of the tray 50 are located between the two lateral alignment guides 78 when the cover 30 is closed and the two pair of engagement surfaces 74, 76 are engaged. The guides 78 thereby prevent relative lateral movement between the cover 30 and the tray 50 and facilitate the proper lateral alignment of the two dispensing rollers 72.

In addition to the engagement surfaces 74, 76 which are located above the tray's dispensing roller 72, the cover 30 and tray 50 also include another set of engagement surfaces on the opposite, lower side of the tray's dispensing roller 72. The tray 50 includes a grip 80 which defines a laterally extending arcuate surface 81 which is engageable at its lateral ends by projections 82 on the cover 30. The arcuate surface 81
15 and projections 82 thereby facilitate the proper alignment of the cover 30 and the tray 50 and the dispenser rollers 72 located thereon.

The grip 80 is positioned so that it may be used when inserting or removing the tray 50 from the dispenser 20. The illustrated grip 80 not only provides a thin, easily gripped projection but the portion of the illustrated grip 80 which forms the exterior surface
20 81 which is visible when the dispenser is in a closed position also contributes to the aesthetic outward appearance of the dispenser 20 and conceals the threaded fastener 138.

In addition to the engagement of the grip 80 and the projections 82, the tray 50 may also be held in place by the engagement of the top edge 84 of wall 58 with a notch 86
30 in the interior surface of the frame 28. The engagement of edge 84 and notch 86 prevents the tray 50 from tipping forward as the leading wipe is being pulled during the dispensing process. The use of an arcuate edge 84 and notch 86, which are horizontally as well as vertically engageable, also helps to laterally locate the tray 50 within the frame 28. The top edge 84 may alternatively have a key, such as an upstanding tab, or key-way
35 engageable with either a key-way or key on the frame 28 to securely position the tray 50 within the frame 28.

After inserting the tray 50 and wipes 22 into the dispenser, the wipes may be dispensed by pulling the leading wipe and separating a length of premoistened wipes from the remainder of the roll 22 by tearing the wipe material along a row of perforations separating the individual wipes. The removal of the wipes leaves a new leading wipe
5 engaged between the dispenser rollers 72. The dispensing process may be repeated until the supply of wipes in the tray is depleted whereupon the tray 50 may be removed from the dispenser 20 and the wipes replenished.

A dispenser 21 which does not include projections 82 for engaging grip 80 is illustrated in Figures 25-30. Figure 30 presents a cross sectional view taken along line 30-
10 30 of Figure 26 and illustrates the tray 50 positioned within interior space 32. Also illustrated in Figure 30 is the relationship between the dispensing rollers 72 and the impingement surface 88 of the exemplary embodiment. The impingement surface 88 is formed by an edge of the cover 30 and defines an edge of a dispensing opening 89.

As schematically illustrated in Figures 9-11, the impingement surface 88 and
15 opening 89 extend adjacent the dispensing rollers 72 when the cover 30 is in a closed position. As seen in Figure 9, the impingement surface 88 includes a central portion 90 and two outer portions 92 located on opposite sides of the central portion 90. The central portion 90 is located at a first relative position with respect to the dispensing rollers 72 and the gap 94 formed between the rollers 72 through which the wipes are dispensed. The
20 outer portions 92 of the impingement surface 88 are located at different relative positions to the dispensing rollers 72 than the central portion 90. The central portion 90 of the impingement surface 88 may advantageously have a generally rounded or curvilinear shape and be farthest from the gap 94 at the midpoint of the surface 88.

With reference to Figures 18 and 21, the central portion 90 may be located on one
25 side of the gap 94 and the outer portions 92 are located on the opposite side of the gap 94 when viewing the gap 94 at a normal angle. More specifically, a flat plane 150 intersecting the gap 94 and oriented perpendicularly to a plane 152 connecting the axes 72a of the dispenser rollers 72 lies within the dispensing opening 89 adjacent the central portion 90 of the impingement surface 88 while the outer portions 92 of the impingement surface 88
30 lie on the opposite side of the flat plane 150. Access to the central portion of the gap 94 is relatively unobstructed in such a configuration.

With reference to Figure 22, it can be seen that the illustrated dispensing system includes an impingement surface 88 having a central portion 90 which is disposed relative to the outer portions 92 to provide a more directly accessible gap 94 in the center of the
35 dispensing opening 89. More specifically, a flat plane 154 intersecting the gap 94 and extending through the opening 89 will contact the two outer portions prior to contacting the

central portion of the impingement surface when rotated about a line 156 (oriented perpendicular to the view and shown as a point in Figure 22) of intersection with the gap 94 toward the impingement surface 88. As can be seen in Figure 22, when rotated from a common location from the opening 89 toward the impingement surface, the plane 154 will
5 rotate an angular distance 158 prior to contacting the outer portions 92 of the impingement surface 88 while the plane 154 must be rotated by a greater angular distance 160 to contact the central portion 90 of the illustrated impingement surface 88.

The dispensing of wipes is best seen in Figures 19, 20 and 23. Figures 19 and 20 are schematic cross sectional representations which illustrate the direction of travel 66 of a
10 wipe which is being dispensed. Figure 23 provides a front view of a leading wipe 162 which may be grasped by a user. Each of the individual premoistened wipes provided on roll 22 includes a first side edge 164 and an opposite second side edge 166.

The leading wipe 162 is placed in the gap 94 in a substantially flat configuration when the gap 94 is formed between the two longitudinally extending dispensing rollers 72.
15 This is accomplished in the illustrated embodiment by inserting the tray 50 into the dispenser 20 and closing the cover 30. After loading the premoistened wipes in the dispenser 20, the first and second side edges 164, 166 of the leading wipe 162 are disposed on opposite sides of the gap 94 and a forward edge 168 of the leading wipe 162 extends through the gap 94 where it may be easily grasped and dispensed.

The impingement surface 88 extends into the space through which the wipes are dispensed after passing through the gap 94. The impingement surface 88 extends in a direction 170 (Figure 21) impinging on the wipe being dispensed. Thus, when the user pulls on the leading wipe to dispense one or more wipes, the impingement surface 88 may be engaged by the leading wipe 162. The wipe engages the outer portions 92 of the
25 impingement surface 88 in first 172 and second 174 areas proximate the first 164 and second 166 side edges of the wipe. The outer portions 92 of the impingement surface 88 extend a greater distance than the central portion 90 in the impingement direction 170. Consequently, during the dispensing process, the outer portions 92 more forcibly engage the wipe than the central portion 90 of the impingement surface 88.

The gap 94 is advantageously sized to be slightly smaller than or approximately equivalent to the thickness of the wipes 22 whereby the wipes will contact both of the dispensing rollers 72 as the wipes pass through the gap 94. The directional lines 66 shown in Figures 19 and 20 merely indicate the path of travel of the wipe material without representing the thickness of the wipe.
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The outer portions 92 of the impingement surface may thereby provide a bearing surface against which the wipe may be pulled to initiate the separation of the dispensed
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wipes from the remaining wipes. During the separation process, the wipes are typically subjected to a lateral force which must be resisted to prevent the wipes from "skating" between the dispenser rollers 72 and "bunching up" at one location between the dispenser rollers 72.

5 The use of dispensing rollers 72 having corresponding lands 84 and grooves 86 provides resistance to the "skating" or "bunching up" of the wipe when the dispensed wipes are separated from the remainder of the premoistened wipes. In the illustrated embodiment, the lands 84 and grooves 86 of the dispensing rollers 72 are coordinated with the outer 92 and central 90 portions of the impingement surface whereby there are
10 more alternations between lands 84 and grooves 86 adjacent the outer portions 92 of the impingement surface 88. As best seen in Figure 18, the lands 84 and grooves 86 of the illustrated dispensing rollers 72 have a greater average longitudinal length adjacent the central portion 90 of the impingement surface 88 than the outer portions 92 of the
15 impingement surface 88. The shorter average longitudinal length of the lands 84 and grooves 86 adjacent the outer portions 92 of the impingement surface 88 results in a higher concentration of alternations between the lands 84 and grooves 86 adjacent the outer portions 92 of the impingement surface 88.

 The alternations between lands 84 and grooves 86 adjacent the outer portions 92 of the impingement surface 88 provide resistance to the "skating" or inward migration of
20 the side edges 164, 166 of the wipe being dispensed. Increasing the number of alternations between the lands 84 and grooves 86 can provide an increased resistance to the skating of the wipe. Providing non-smooth texture, such as knurling, on the dispensing rollers 72 may also provide resistance to the skating of the wipes.

 With reference to Figure 18, when using wipes having a thickness of 0.010 inches
25 (0.025 cm) it has been found advantageous to use dispensing rollers 72 wherein the outside diameter of the lands 84 is 0.380 inches (0.965 cm) and the outside diameter of the grooves 86 is 0.270 inches (0.686 cm). The radial distance 87 (Figure 18) separating the lands 84 and grooves 86 at a transition point between a land and groove is consequently 0.055 inches (0.140 cm). It has been found advantageous to employ a
30 longitudinal distance 85 separating adjacent transition points on the two dispensing rollers which is three times larger than the distance 87 separating the land and groove surfaces.

 The gap 94 is advantageously sized to be smaller than, or approximately equivalent to, the thickness of the wipes 22 whereby the wipes will contact both of the dispensing rollers 72 as the wipes pass through the gap 94. For example, a gap 94
35 providing a clearance distance of 0.010 inches (0.025 cm) between the dispensing rollers 72 may be used with a wipe having a thickness of 0.015 inches (0.038 cm). It is noted

that the directional lines 66 shown in Figures 19 and 20 merely indicate the path of travel of the wipe material without representing the thickness of the wipe.

Alternative embodiments of the invention may employ different dimensions for the gap 94, lands 84 and grooves 86. For example, alternative dimensions for the dispensing rollers 72 and gap 94 may be employed with wipes having similar thicknesses. The use of alternative dimensions for the dispensing rollers 72 and gap 94 may also be employed for wipes having different thicknesses. For example, it may be advantageous for wipes having a thickness in the range of 0.300 mm (0.012 inches) to 1.300 mm (0.051 inches) to employ gaps 94 in the range of 0.178 mm (0.007 inches) to 1.17 mm (0.046 inches) wherein the gap size varies linearly with the wipe thickness. These combinations of wipe thickness and gap 94 size are merely illustrative and alternative combinations may also be employed.

Different sized gaps 94 can be easily provided with the same dispenser by exchanging one or both of the dispensing rollers 72. For example, to provide a larger gap 94, the illustrated dispensing rollers 72 could be exchanged for rollers which have lands and grooves with smaller diameters than the illustrated dispensing rollers discussed above. Although rotatable rollers 72 are shown in the representative embodiment, alternative embodiments may employ stationary surface to form a gap 94. Furthermore, by resiliently biasing one of the dispenser rollers towards the second dispenser roller, such as by one or more springs, a dispenser having a variable gap 94 may be provided.

In addition to facilitating the separation of the dispensed wipes, the engagement of a wipe by the outer portions 92 of the impingement surface 88 may also produce a drag on the wipe during the dispensing process. The central portion 90 of the impingement surface 88 may also engage and produce a drag on the wipe. Depending upon the angle at which the wipe is pulled during dispensing, however, the premoistened wipes may not engage the central portion 90 of the impingement surface 88 during the dispensing process.

Some drag is desired during the dispensing process to prevent an excessive quantity of wipes from being dispensed as a result of a minor pulling motion. In the illustrated embodiments, it has been found that an advantageous level of drag can be produced by positioning approximately equal amounts of the impingement surface 88 on opposite sides of flat plane 150.

A mounting device may be used to support the dispenser 20 on a conventional bathroom tissue fixture having a pair of opposed recesses for receiving a telescoping roll bar. A suitable mounting device is described in detail in a commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application entitled "Mounting Device" having an Attorney Docket No. 14,674 filed April 30,

1999, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference. The disclosures of a commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application entitled "Dispensing System and Method for Premoistened Wipes" having Attorney Docket No. 14,868 and filed April 30, 1999 and a commonly assigned U.S. Provisional Patent Application entitled "Dispenser for
5 Premoistened Wipes" having Attorney Docket No. 14,676 and filed April 30, 1999 are both hereby incorporated by reference.

The mounting device 120 illustrated in Figures 13-15 includes two support members 122 and 124 which are connected to a positioning member 130 by linkages 132 and 134. As best seen in the exploded view of Figure 13, the positioning member 130
10 may be seated over the cylinder 131. The support members 122, 124 are received within the housing 136 and the housing 136 is folded to trap the support members 122, 124 within the housing as illustrated in Figure 14. A threaded bore hole extends the entire length of cylinder 131 and a threaded fastener 138 may be engaged with the mounting device 120 at either end of the cylinder 131. The threaded fastener 138 may be used to
15 attach the mounting device 120 to a dispenser 20.

As shown in Figure 15, the mounting device 120 may be used with conventional bathroom tissue fixtures. The user may manually move the positioning member 130 whereby the linkages 132 and 134 force the support members 122, 124 outward to engage the oppositely disposed recesses of the fixture. The mounting device 120 fits
20 within a slot 121 in the frame 28 and is secured to the frame 28 with fastener 138. To accommodate a wide variety of conventional fixtures, the mounting device 120 can be secured at different positions along slot 121. For recessed fixtures, the mounting device 120 can be turned so that the curved end 123 of the mounting device 120 is inserted first into the slot 121 and the support arms 122, 124 can be located behind the rear surface
25 100 of the dispenser 20. Alternative mounting devices for attaching the dispenser 20 to a conventional bathroom tissue fixture may also be employed.

The dispenser may also be directly mounted to a wall, cabinet panel or similar support by inserting fasteners through apertures located in the rear surface of the frame 28. The apertures in the rear surface 100 of the frame 28 may include a round aperture
30 96 adapted to receive a threaded fastener therethrough. The aperture 96 may be advantageously positioned to correspond with the middle rib 62 of the tray whereby the void space defined by the rear of the middle rib 62 will overlay the head of the installed fastener to reduce the possibility of clearance difficulties between the fastener head and the tray. The rear surface of the frame 28 may also include another aperture 98 located
35 below the above-described round aperture as shown in Figure 24.

While this invention has been described in detail, it will be readily apparent to a person of ordinary skill in the art that various changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and general principles of the invention. All of such changes and modifications are contemplated as being within the scope of the present invention as defined by the subjoined claims. Furthermore, this application is intended to cover such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice in the art.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A dispenser for premoistened wipes, said dispenser comprising:
a housing having an interior space, the premoistened wipes being positionable within said interior space; and
a removable tray, said tray having a liquid retaining receptacle portion, said
5 receptacle portion positionable below said interior space.
2. The dispenser of claim 1 wherein said removable tray further comprises a raised portion having a support surface for the premoistened wipes.
3. The dispenser of claim 2 wherein said raised portion comprises a plurality of ribs.
4. The dispenser of claim 2 wherein said raised portion comprises a roller.
5. The dispenser of claim 4 wherein said raised portion further comprises a plurality of ribs oriented substantially perpendicular to said roller.
6. The dispenser of claim 1 wherein said tray comprises a pair of oppositely disposed side walls, said pair of side walls connected by a lower surface and a laterally extending wall, said tray including a laterally extending roller disposed opposite said laterally
5 extending wall whereby a substantial portion of said lower surface is disposed between said roller and said laterally extending wall.
7. The dispenser of claim 6 wherein said lower surface further comprises a raised portion providing a support surface for the premoistened wipes.
8. The dispenser of claim 7 wherein said raised portion comprises a plurality of ribs oriented substantially perpendicular to said roller.
9. The dispenser of claim 1 wherein said tray further comprises an edge which is engageable with a notch in said housing.
10. The dispenser of claim 1 wherein said tray further comprises a first dispensing roller and said housing further comprises a cover having a second dispensing roller, said cover having an open position wherein said tray is removable from said interior space and

- 5 a closed position wherein said first and second dispensing rollers are cooperatively positioned to engage one of the premoistened wipes therebetween.
11. The dispenser of claim 10 wherein said tray has a pair of first engagement surfaces located near opposite lateral ends of said first dispensing roller and said cover has a pair of second engagement surfaces located near opposite lateral ends of said
- 5 second dispensing roller, said pairs of first and second engagement surfaces being engaged together when said cover is in said closed position and thereby aligning said first and second dispensing rollers.
12. The dispenser of claim 10 wherein said cover further comprises a pair of lateral alignment guides projecting therefrom, said tray being disposed between said lateral alignment guides when said cover is in said closed position.
13. The dispenser of claim 1 wherein said tray further comprises a grip projecting from said tray.
14. The dispenser of claim 1 wherein said tray is adapted for receiving a coreless roll of premoistened wipes.
15. The dispenser of claim 1 further comprising a support insertable into a hollow core of a rolled tissue product.
16. The dispenser of claim 1 further comprising a mounting device for supportively engaging said dispenser with a pair of oppositely disposed recesses.
17. A dispenser for premoistened wipes, said dispenser comprising:
a housing having an interior space, the premoistened wipes being positionable within said interior space;
- 5 a removable tray, said tray having an impermeable lower surface positionable below said interior space.
18. The dispenser of claim 17 wherein said tray further comprises upwardly extending walls, the premoistened wipes being positionable above said lower surface and inward of said walls.

19. The dispenser of claim 17 wherein said tray further comprises a raised portion having a support surface for the premoistened wipes.
20. The dispenser of claim 19 wherein said raised portion comprises a plurality of ribs.
21. The dispenser of claim 19 wherein said raised portion comprises a laterally extending roller.
22. The dispenser of claim 21 wherein said raised portion further comprises a plurality of ribs oriented substantially perpendicular to said roller.
23. The dispenser of claim 17 wherein said tray further comprises an edge which is engageable with a notch in said housing.
24. The dispenser of claim 17 wherein said tray further comprises a first dispensing roller and said housing further comprises a cover having a second dispensing roller, said cover having an open position wherein said tray is removable from said interior space and
5 a closed position wherein said first and second dispensing rollers are cooperatively positioned to engage one of the premoistened wipes therebetween.
25. The dispenser of claim 24 wherein said tray has a pair of first engagement surfaces located near opposite lateral ends of said first dispensing roller and said cover has a pair of second engagement surfaces located near opposite lateral ends of said
5 second dispensing roller, said pairs of first and second engagement surfaces being engaged together when said cover is in said closed position and thereby aligning said first and second dispensing rollers.
26. The dispenser of claim 24 wherein said cover further comprises a pair of lateral alignment guides projecting therefrom, said tray being disposed between said lateral alignment guides when said cover is in said closed position.
27. The dispenser of claim 17 wherein said tray further comprises a grip extending from said tray.
28. The dispenser of claim 17 wherein said tray is adapted for receiving a coreless roll of premoistened wipes.

29. The dispenser of claim 17 further comprising a support insertable into a hollow core of a rolled tissue product.
30. The dispenser of claim 17 further comprising a mounting device for supportively engaging said dispenser with a pair of oppositely disposed recesses.
31. A dispenser comprising:
a housing having an interior space;
a removable tray, said tray having a lower surface having a raised portion defining
5 a support surface; and
a plurality of premoistened wipes disposed on said support surface within said interior space.
32. The dispenser of claim 31 wherein said tray comprises a liquid retaining receptacle portion positioned below said premoistened wipes.
33. The dispenser of claim 31 wherein said lower surface of said tray is a liquid impermeable surface.
34. The dispenser of claim 31 wherein said premoistened wipes are rolled wipes having an axis and said raised portion comprises a plurality of ribs extending substantially perpendicularly to the axis of said rolled wipes.
35. The dispenser of claim 34 wherein said tray further comprises a roller disposed substantially parallel to the axis of said rolled wipes and positioned to engage said rolled wipes.
36. The dispenser of claim 35 wherein said tray further comprises a pair of oppositely disposed side walls, said pair of side walls interconnected by said lower surface and a laterally extending wall, said laterally extending wall disposed opposite said roller whereby said rolled wipes are positioned between said laterally extending wall and said roller.
37. The dispenser of claim 36 wherein at least one of said ribs extends upwardly along said laterally extending wall.

38. The dispenser of claim 31 wherein said tray and wipes are insertable into said interior space as a single unit.

39. The dispenser of claim 31 wherein said plurality of premoistened wipes form a coreless roll of premoistened wipes.

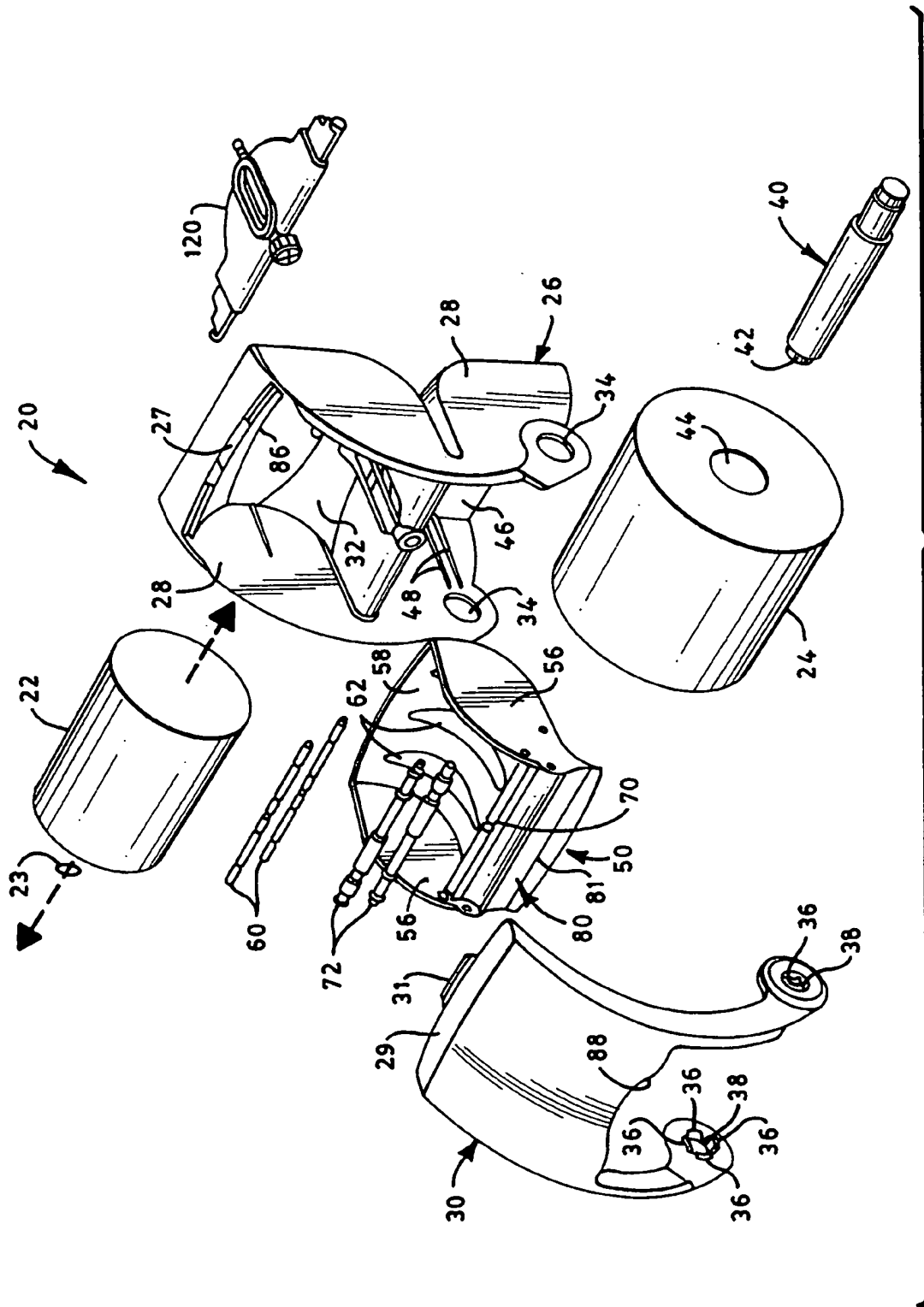


FIG. 1

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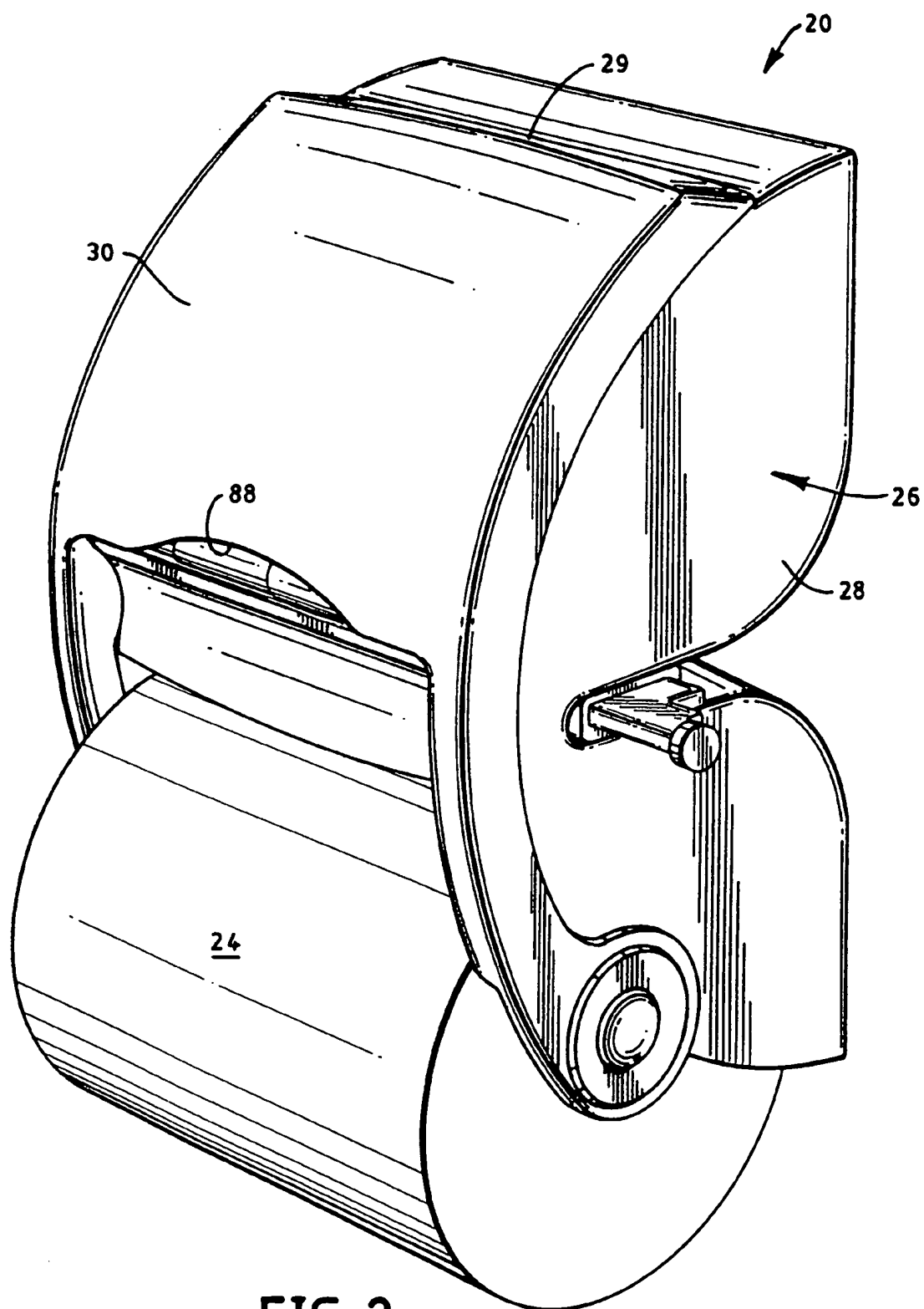
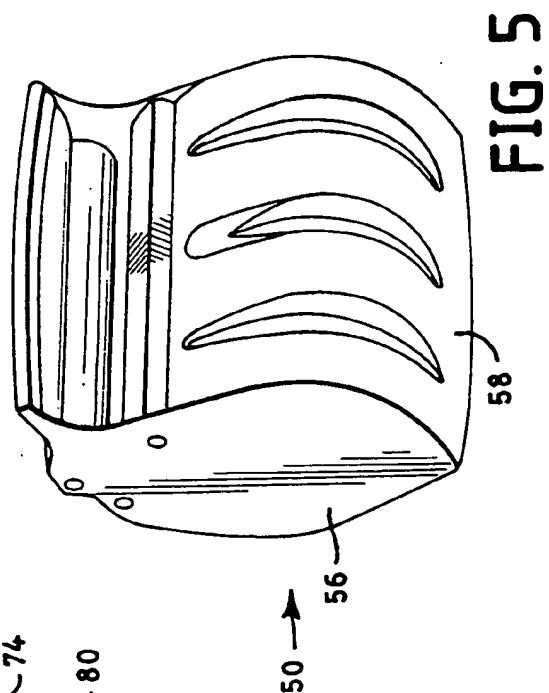
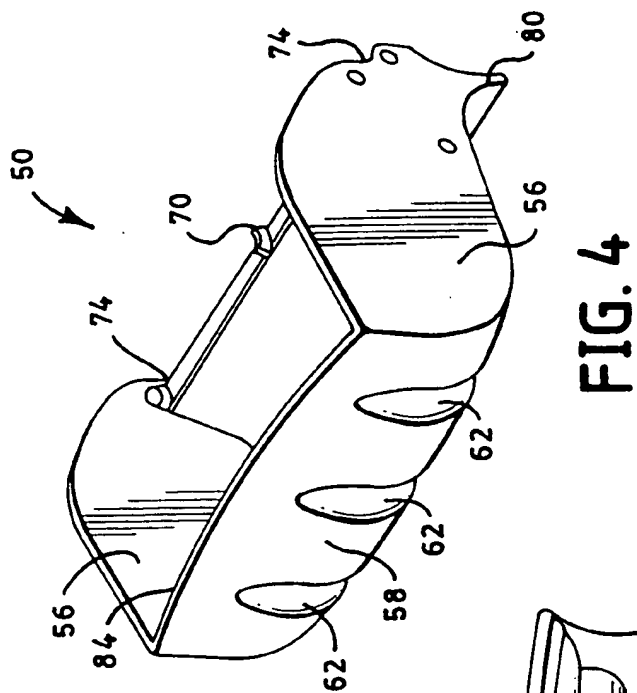
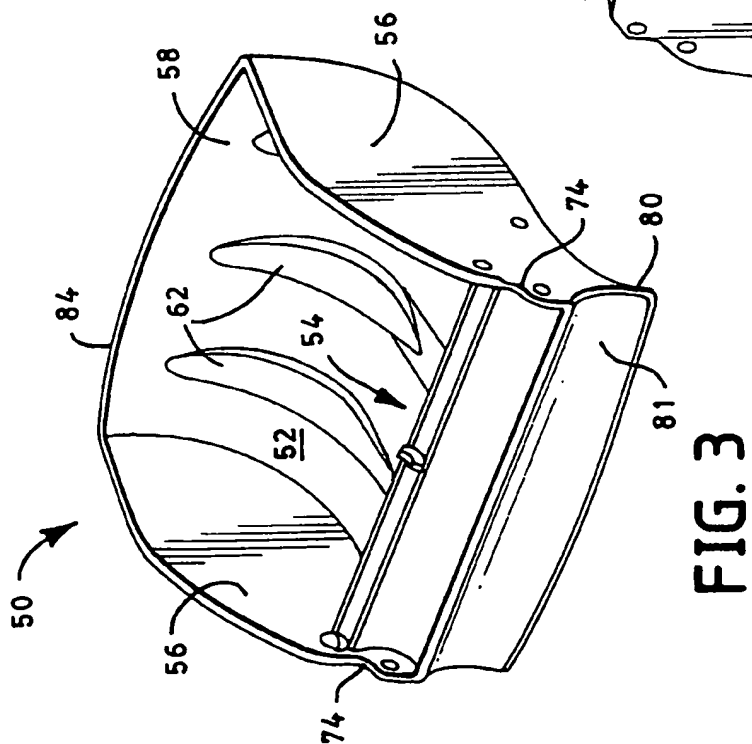


FIG. 2

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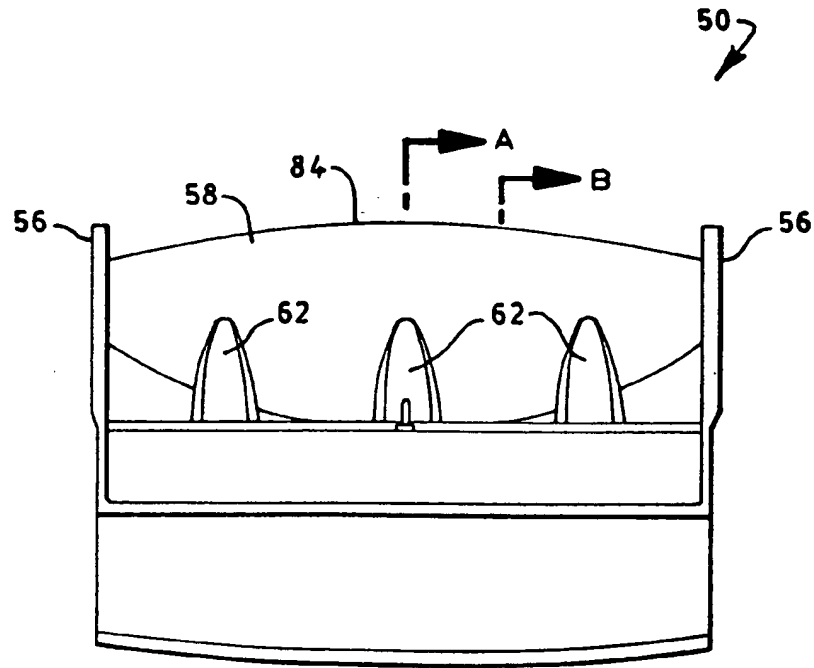


FIG. 6

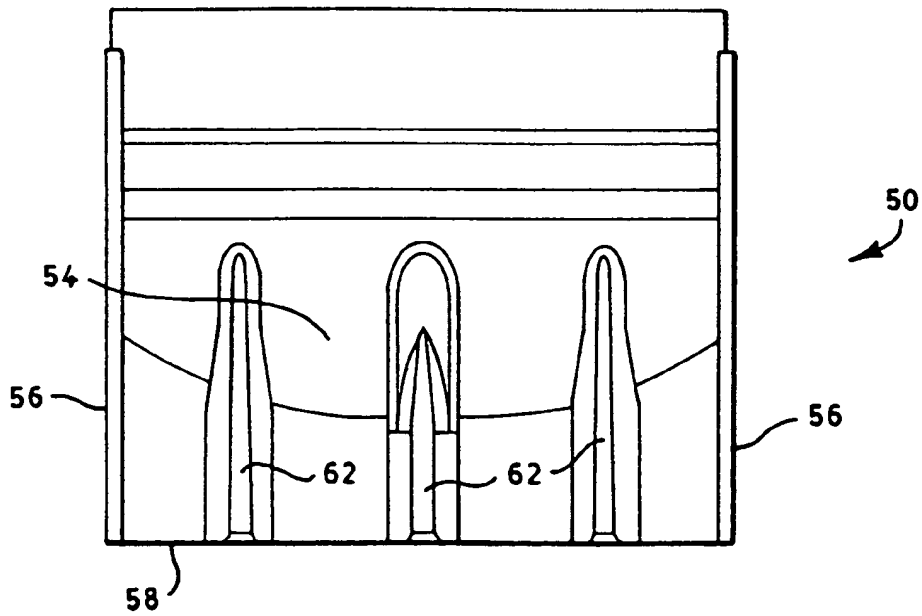
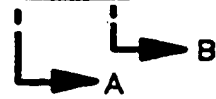


FIG. 7

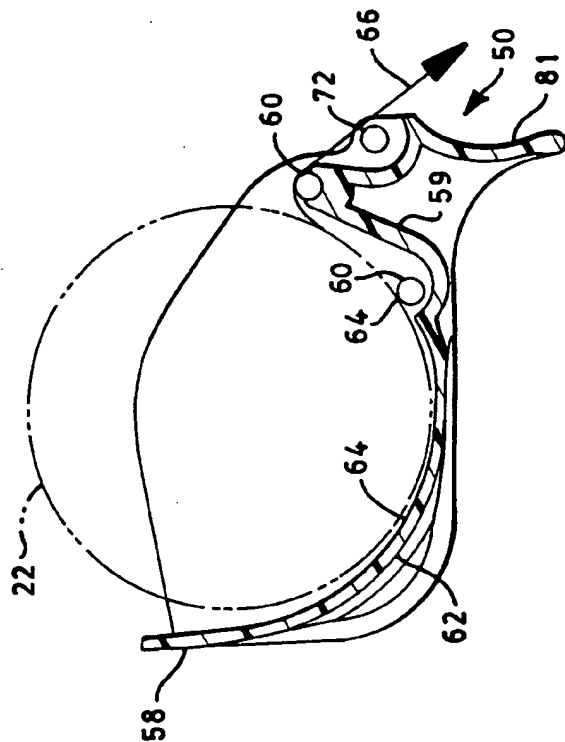


FIG. 9

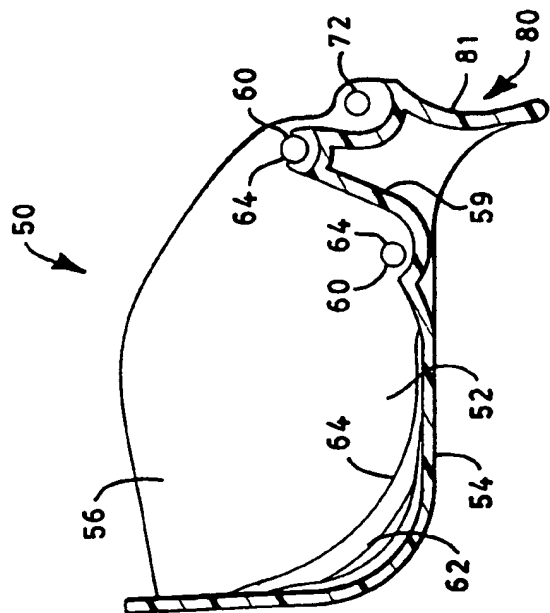


FIG. 8

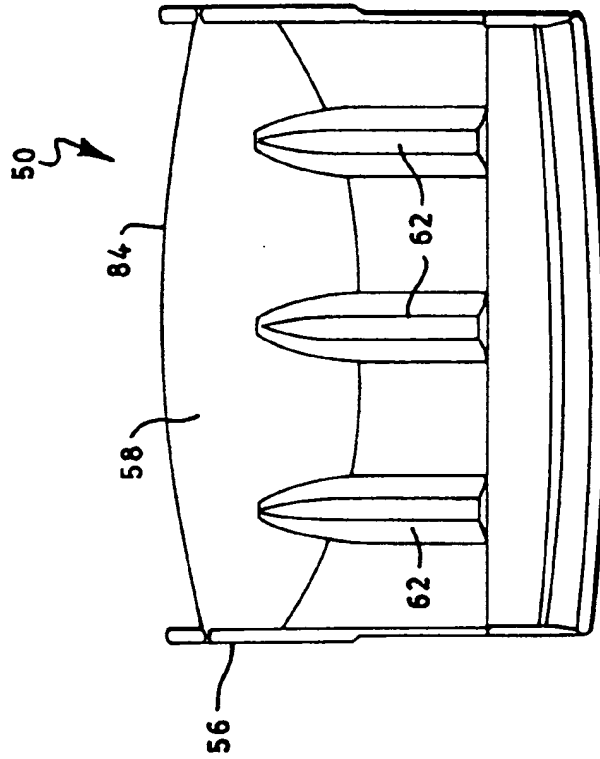


FIG. 11

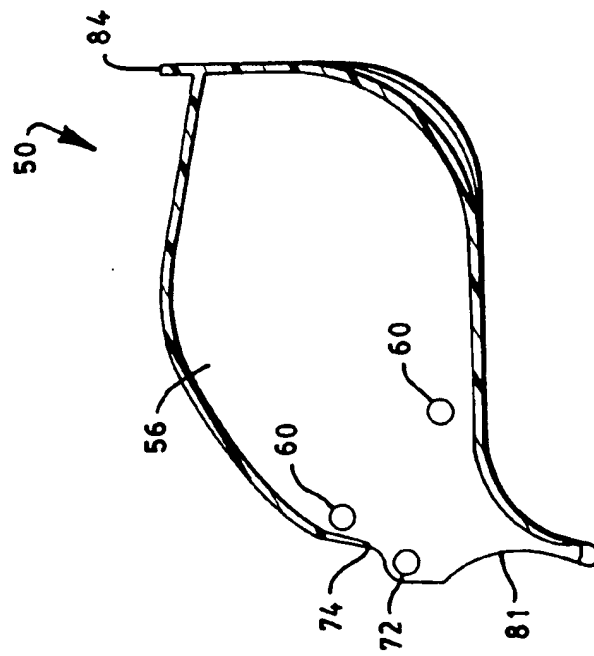


FIG. 10

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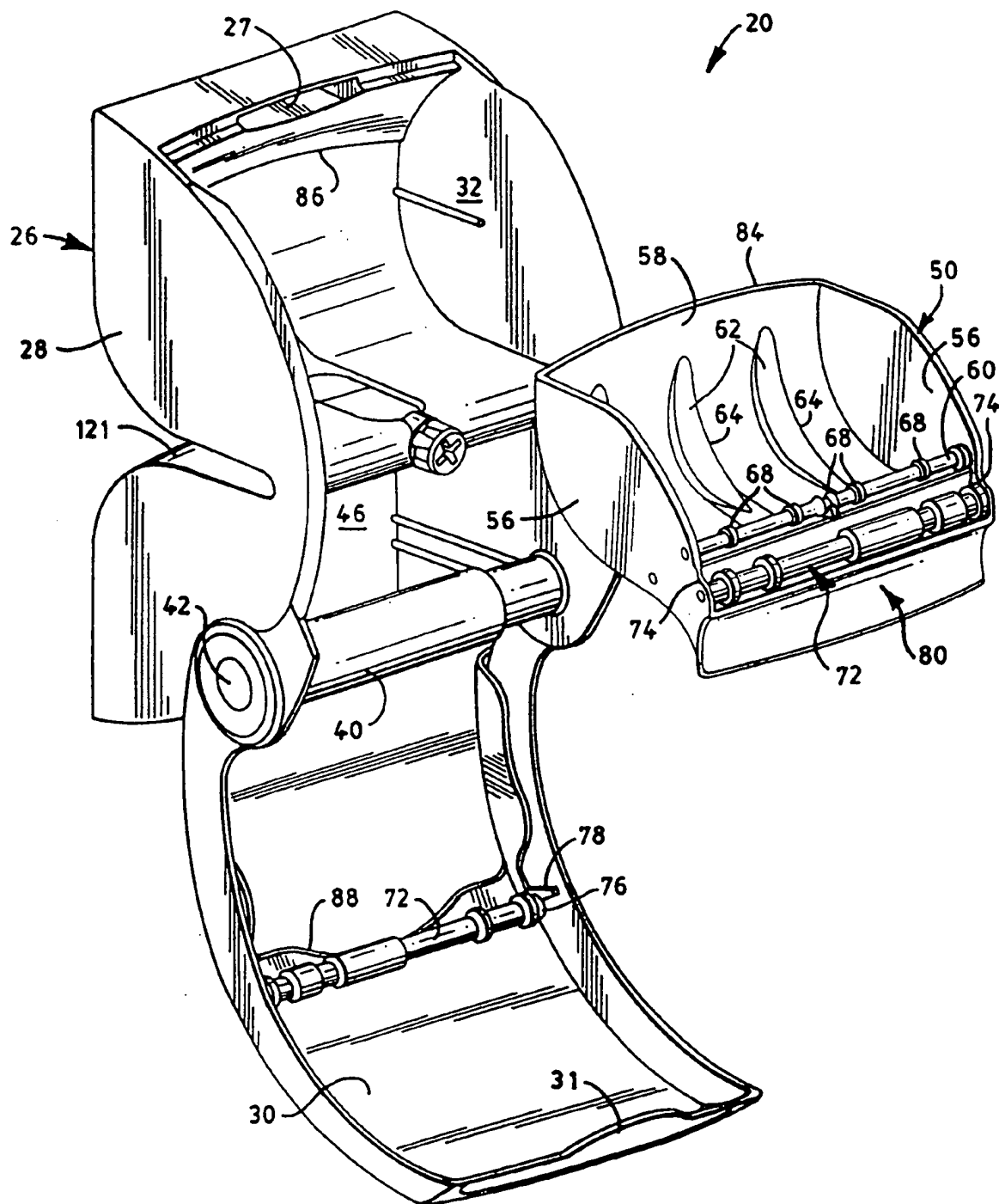
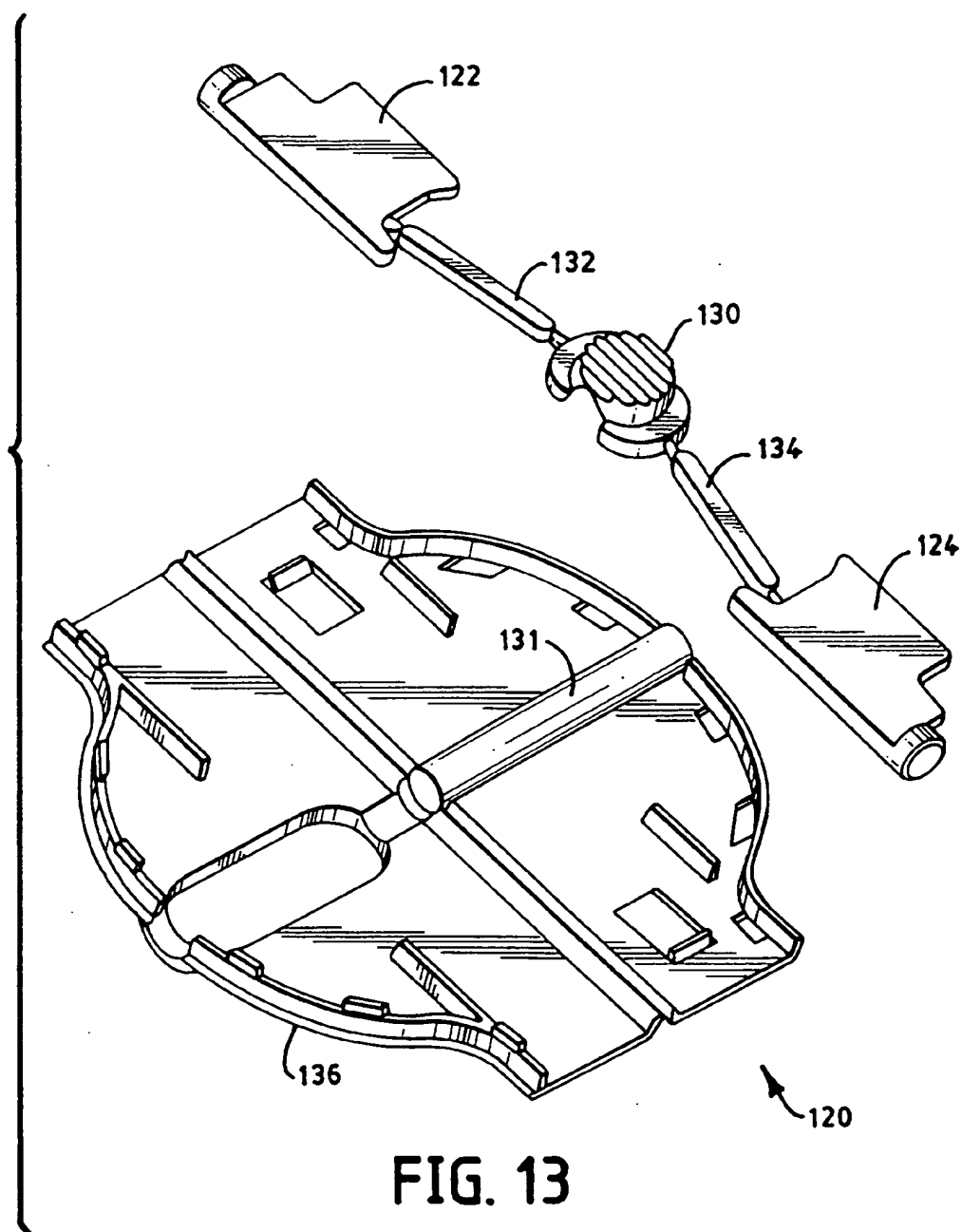


FIG. 12

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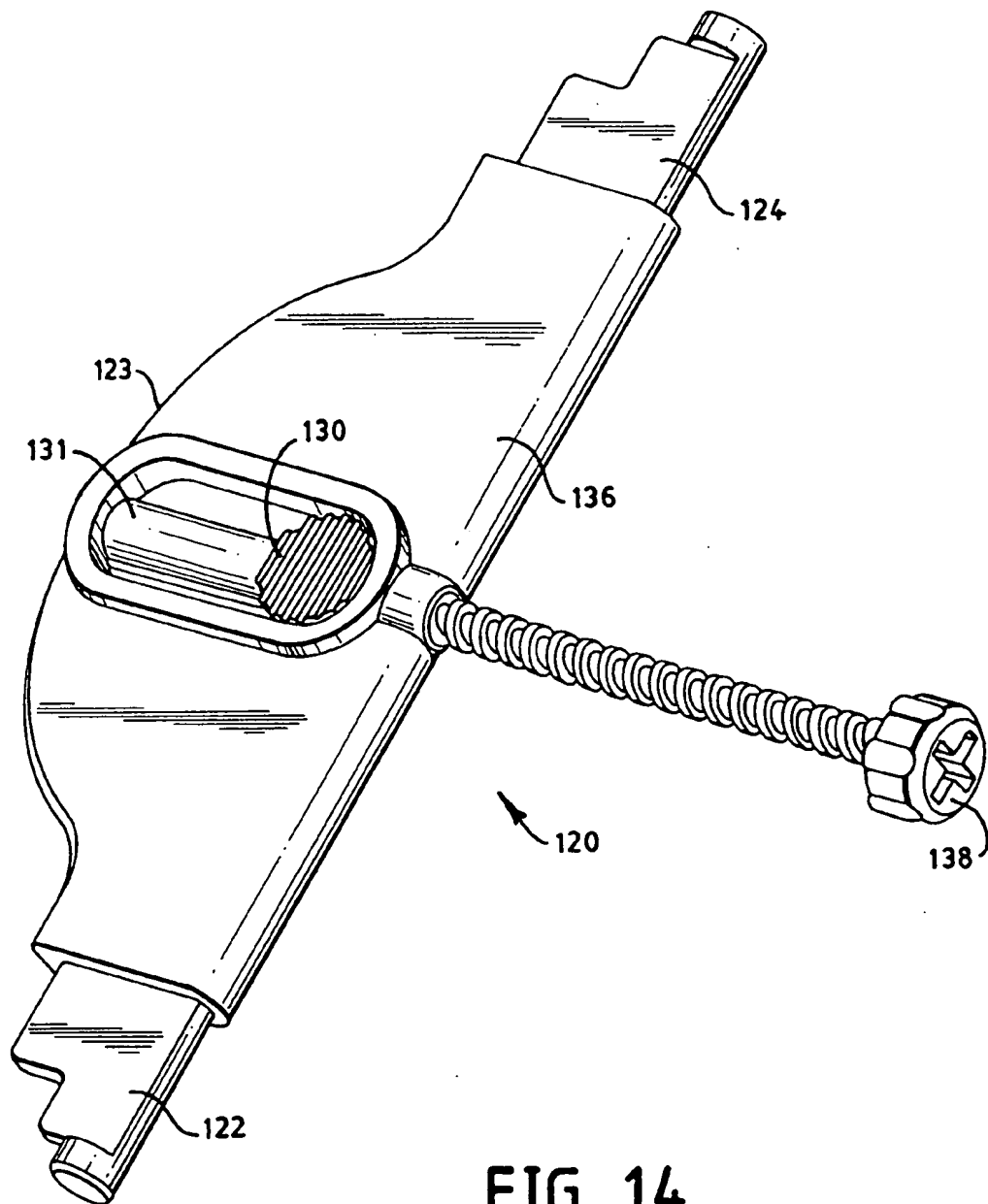


FIG. 14

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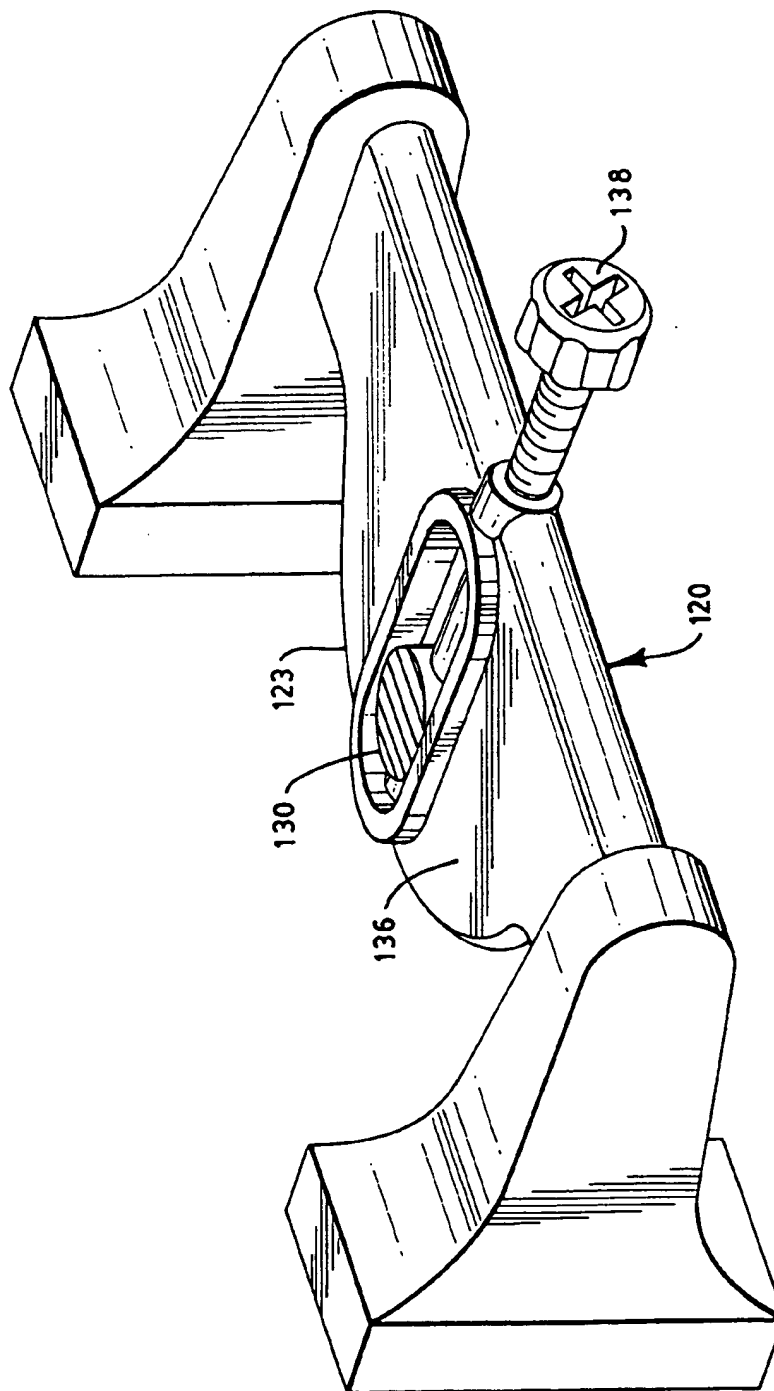


FIG. 15

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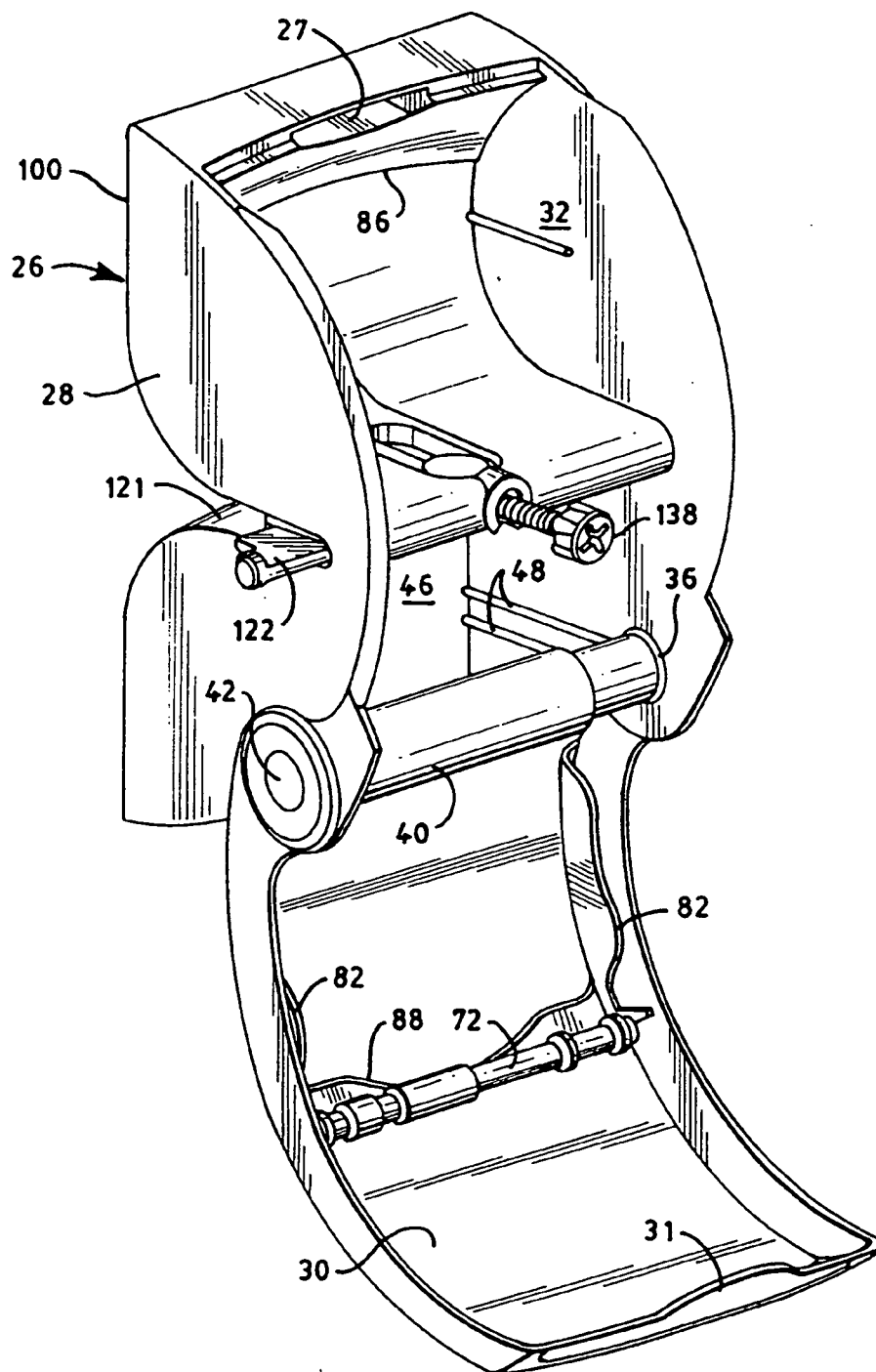
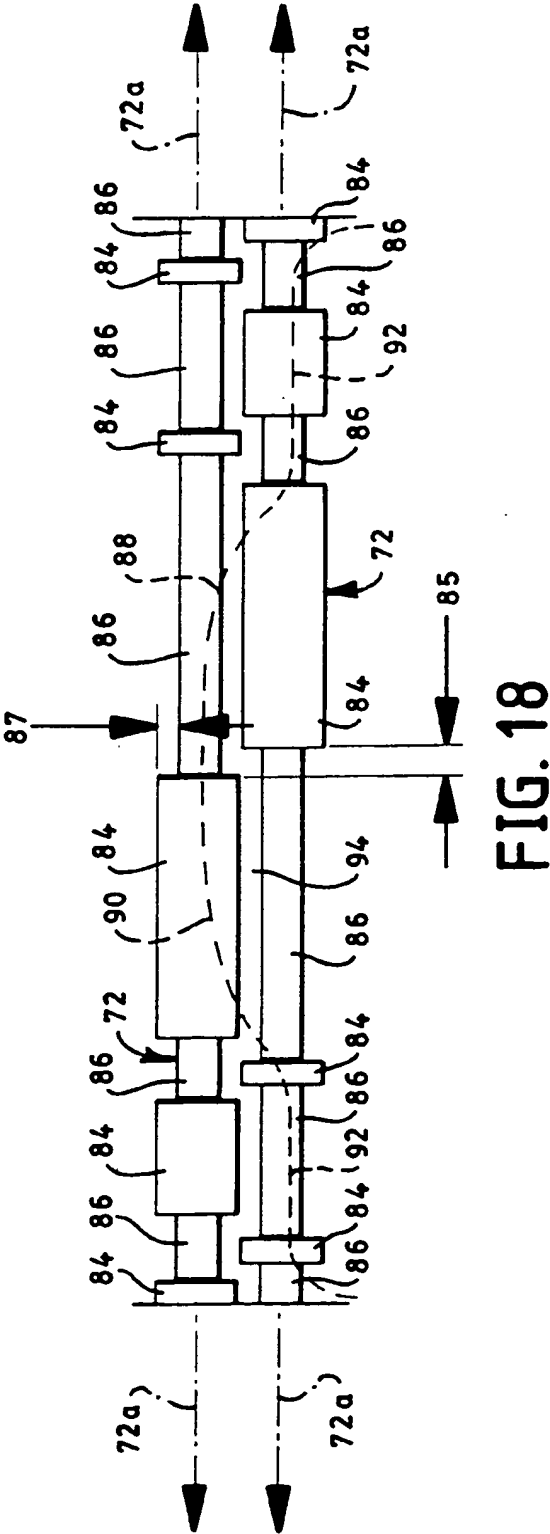
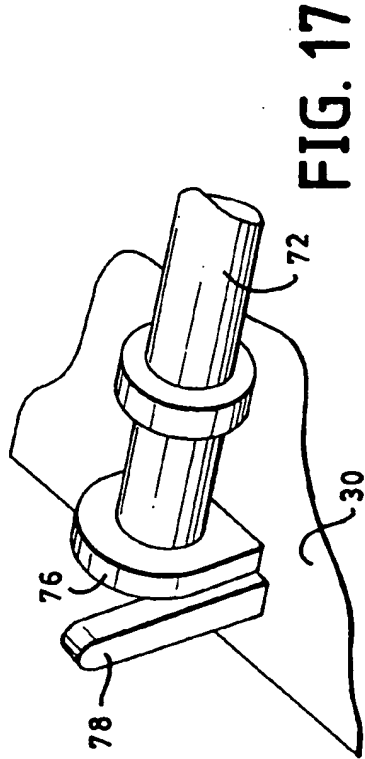


FIG. 16



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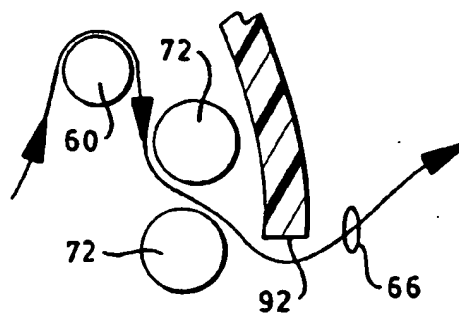


FIG. 19

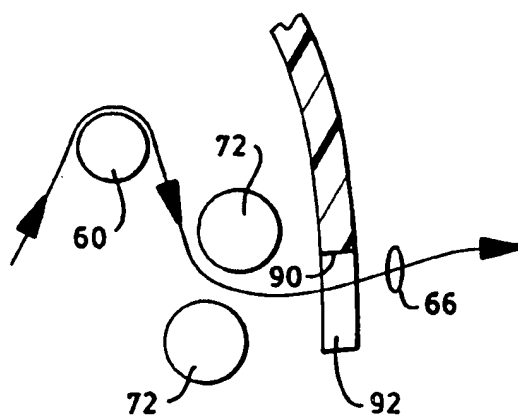


FIG. 20

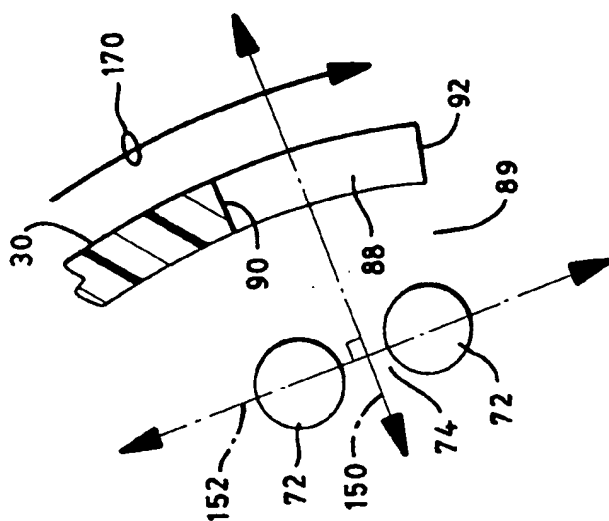


FIG. 21

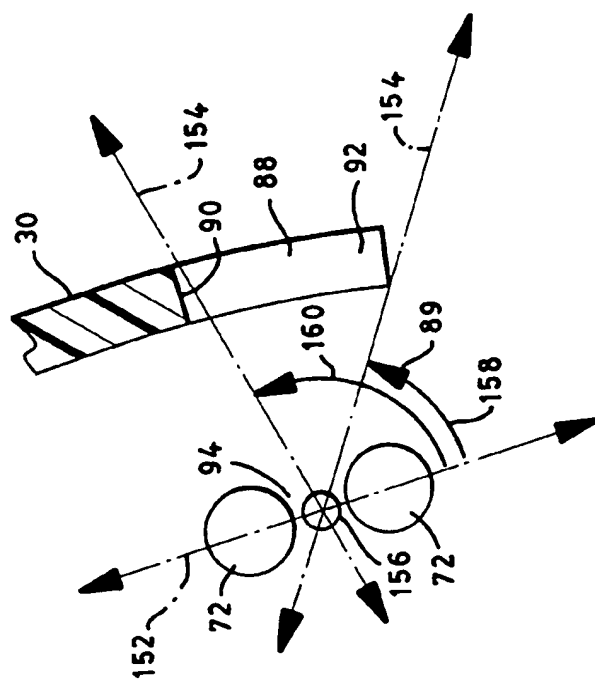


FIG. 22

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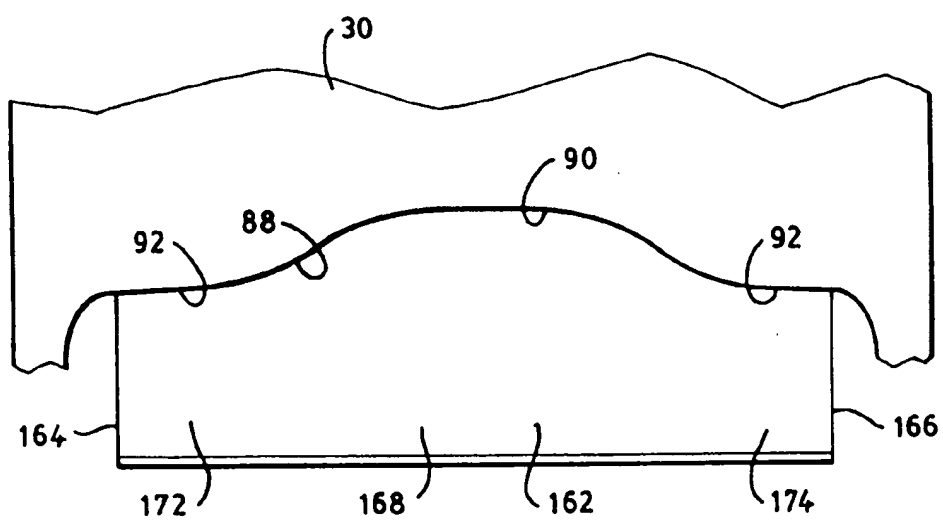


FIG. 23

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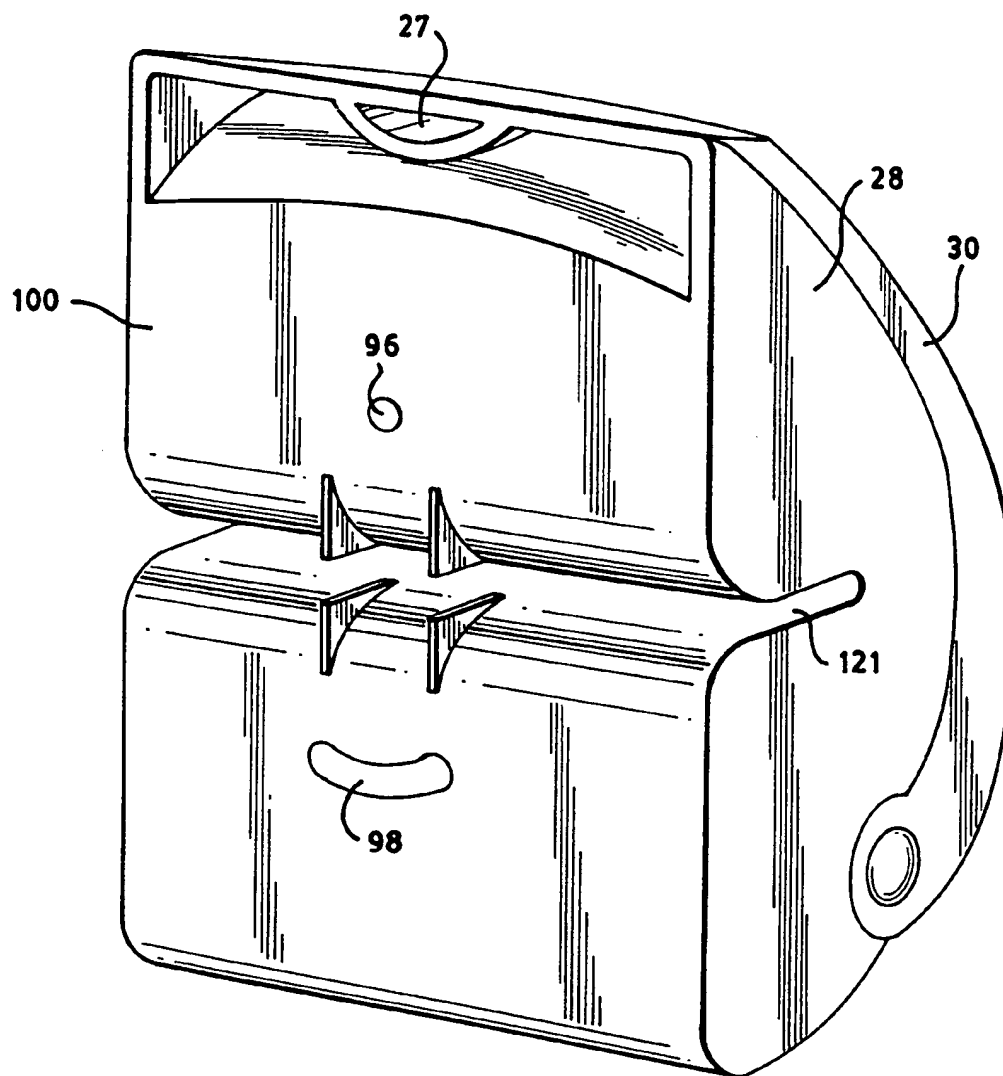


FIG. 24

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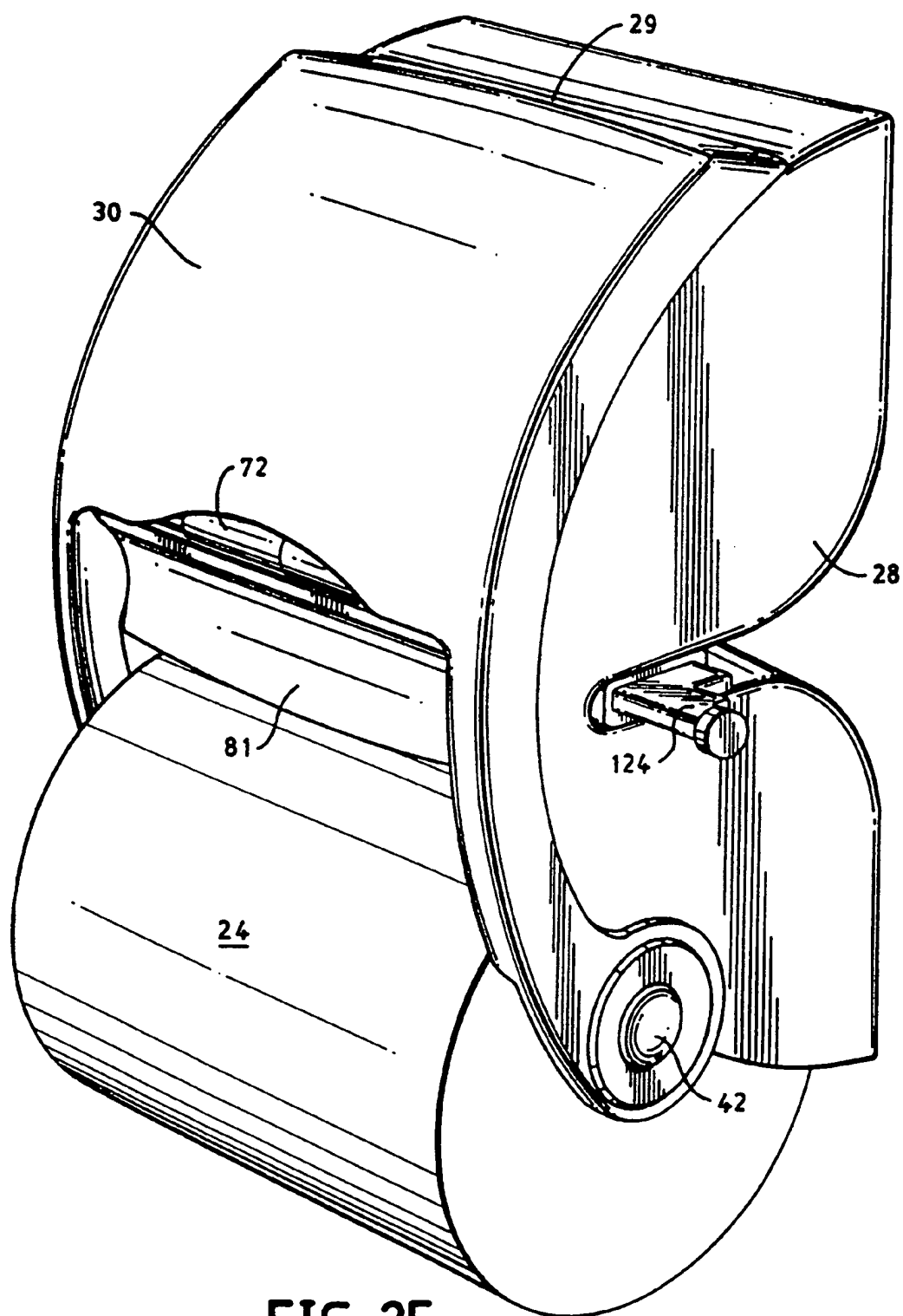


FIG. 25

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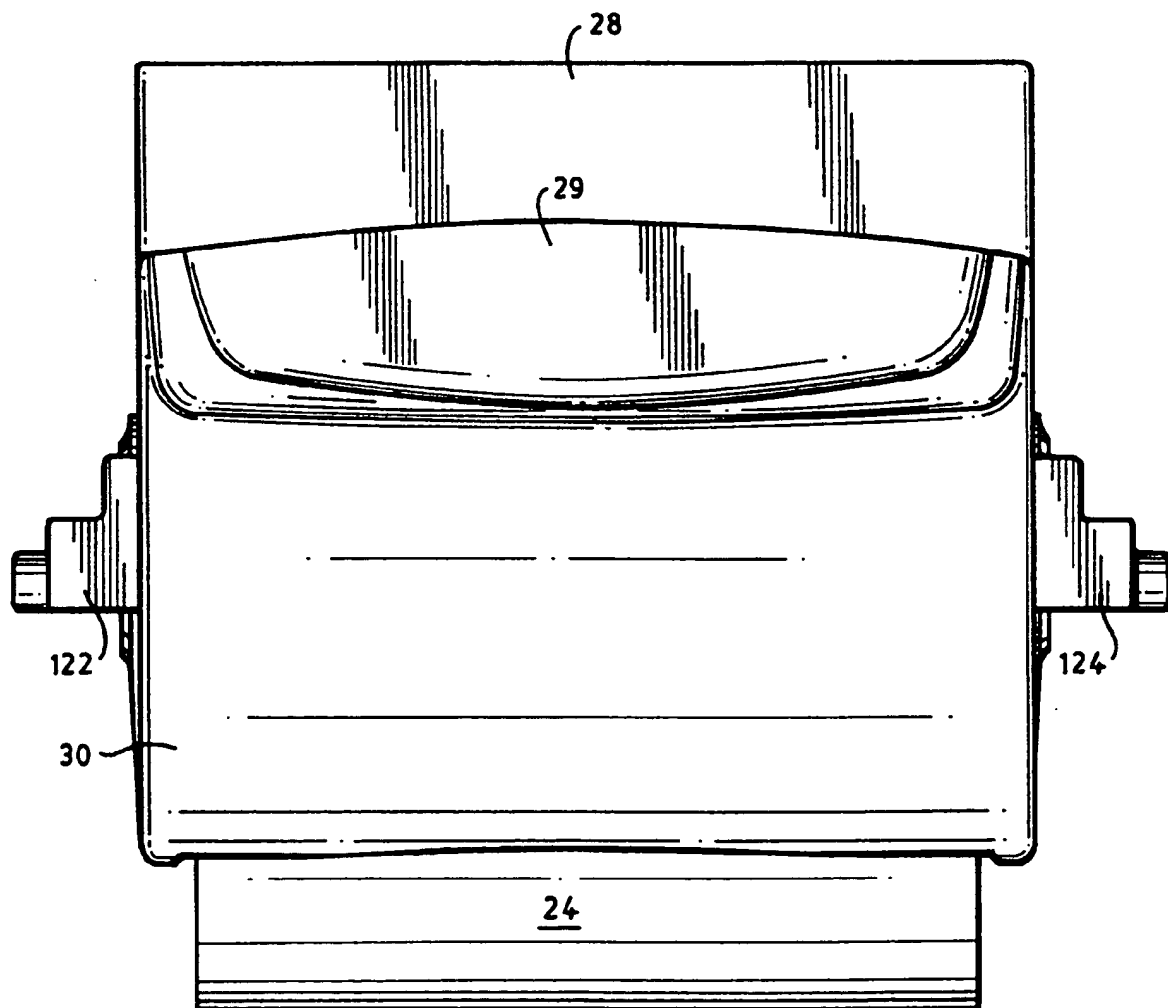


FIG. 26

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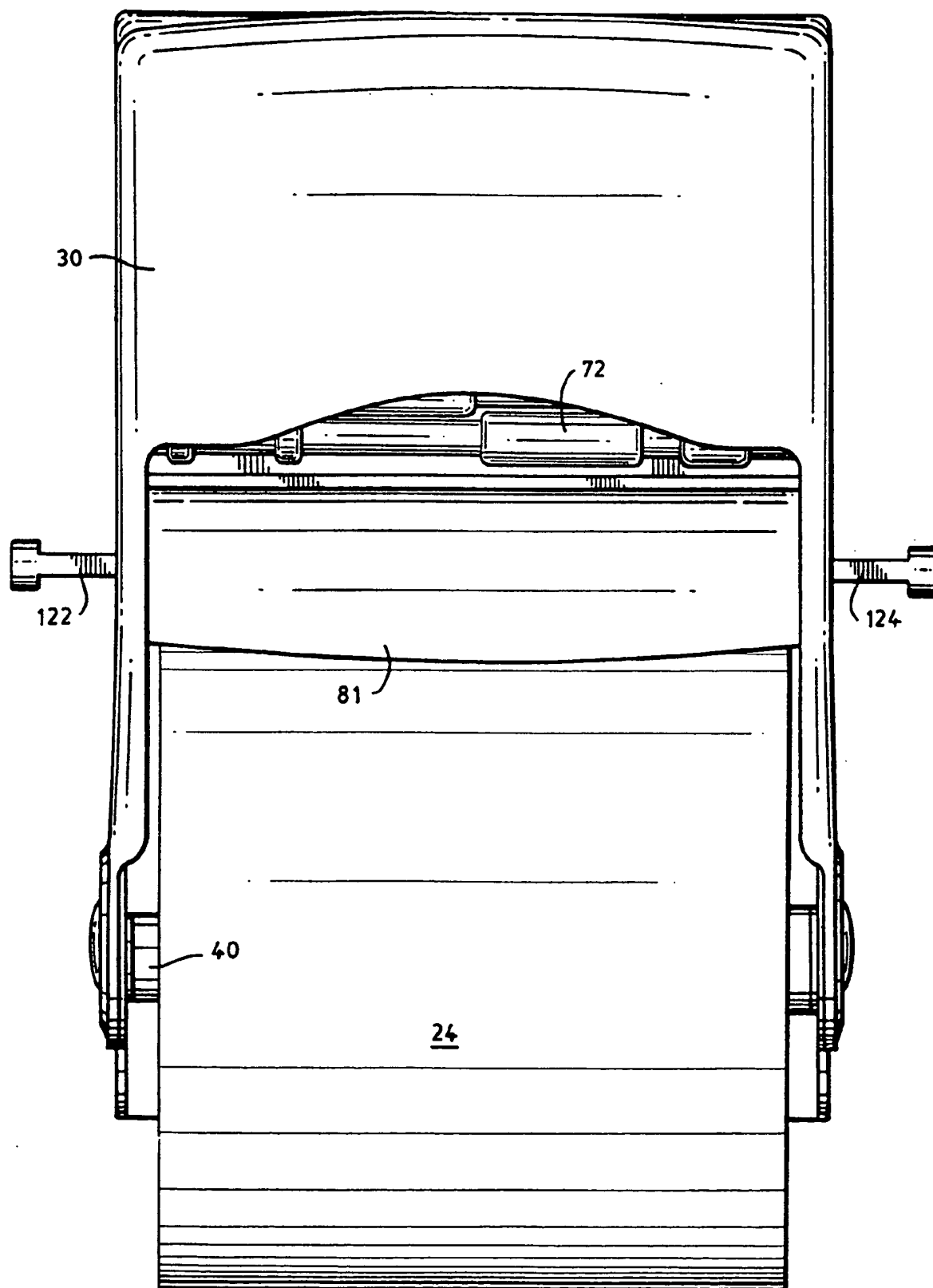


FIG. 27

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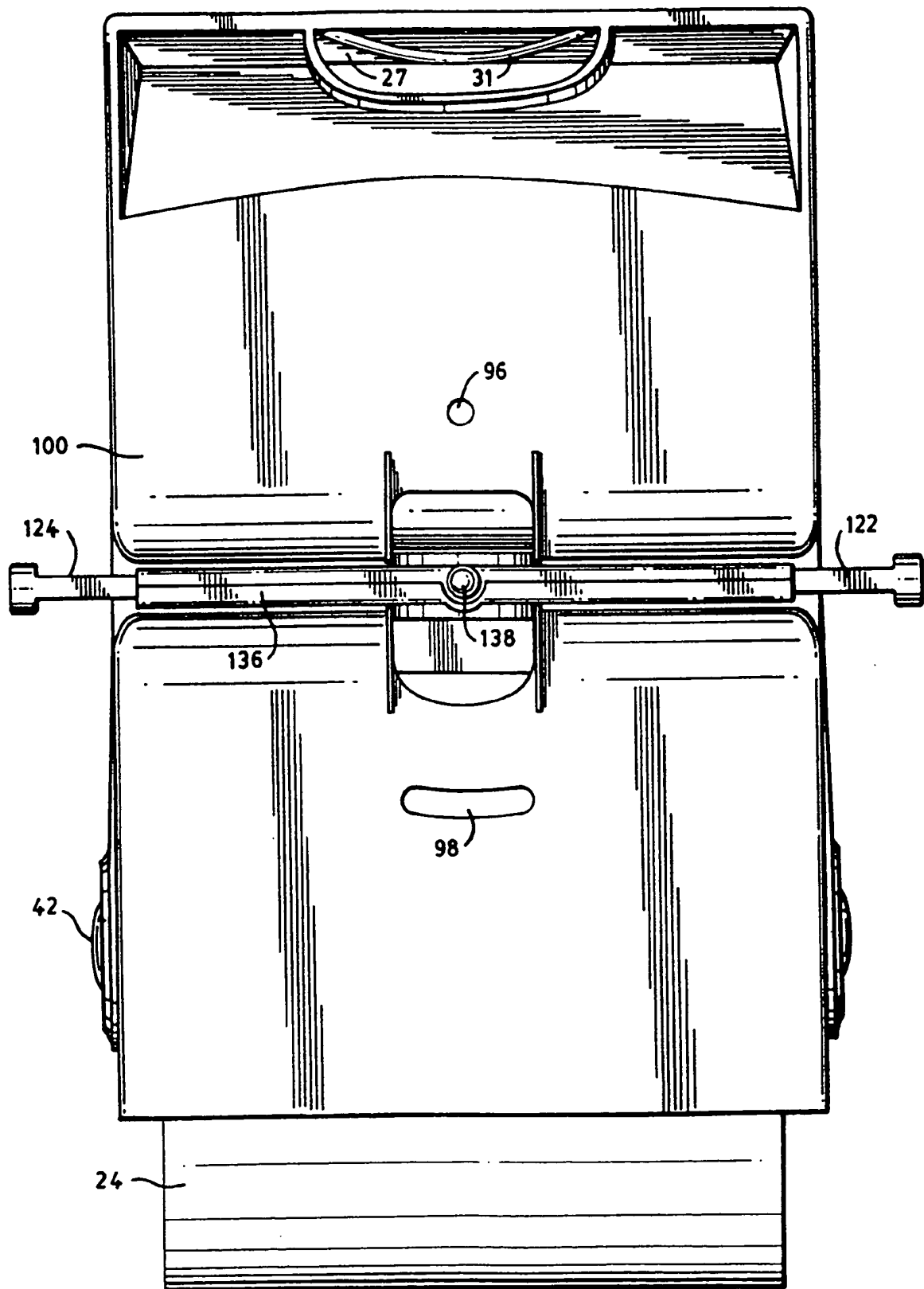
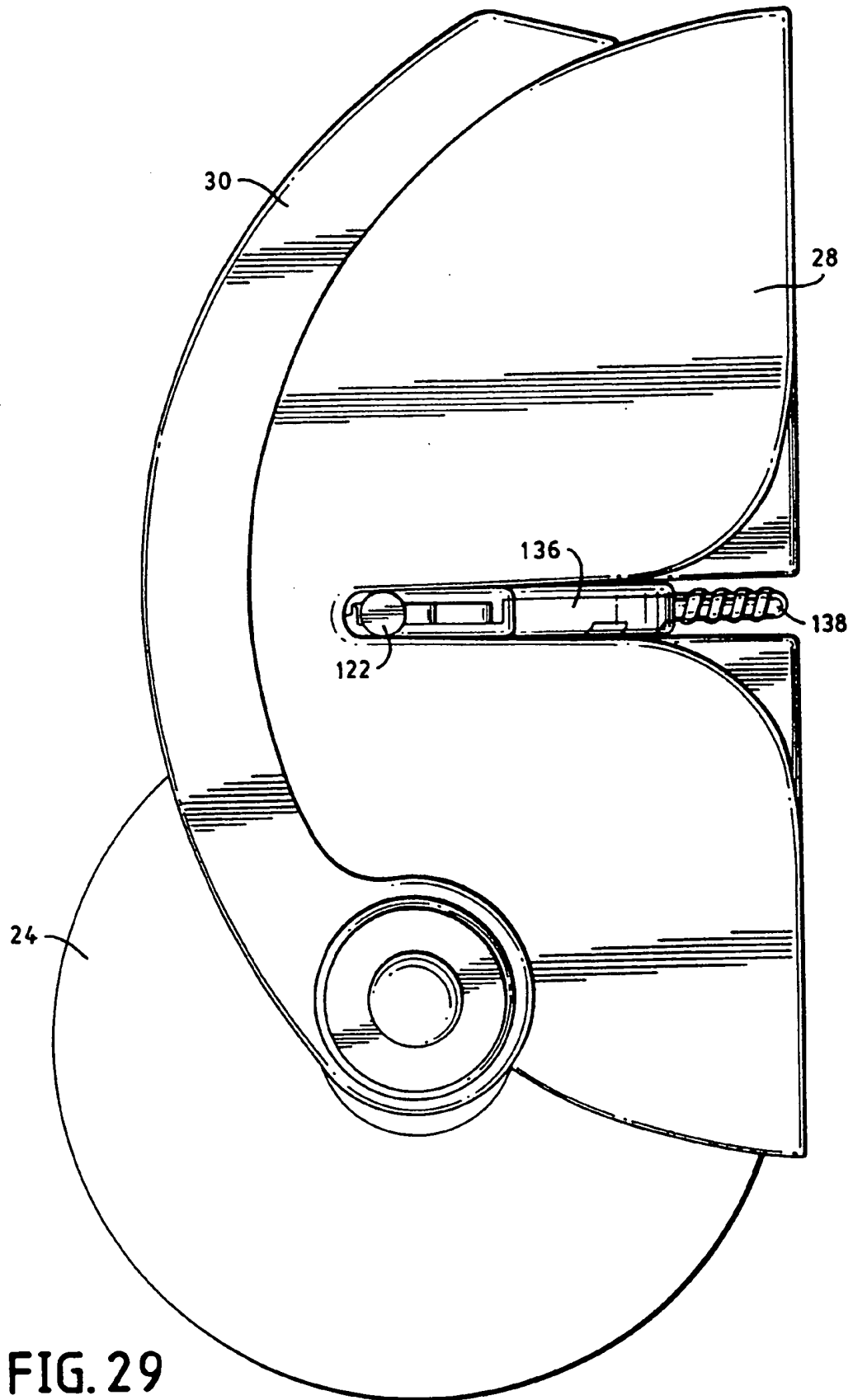


FIG. 28

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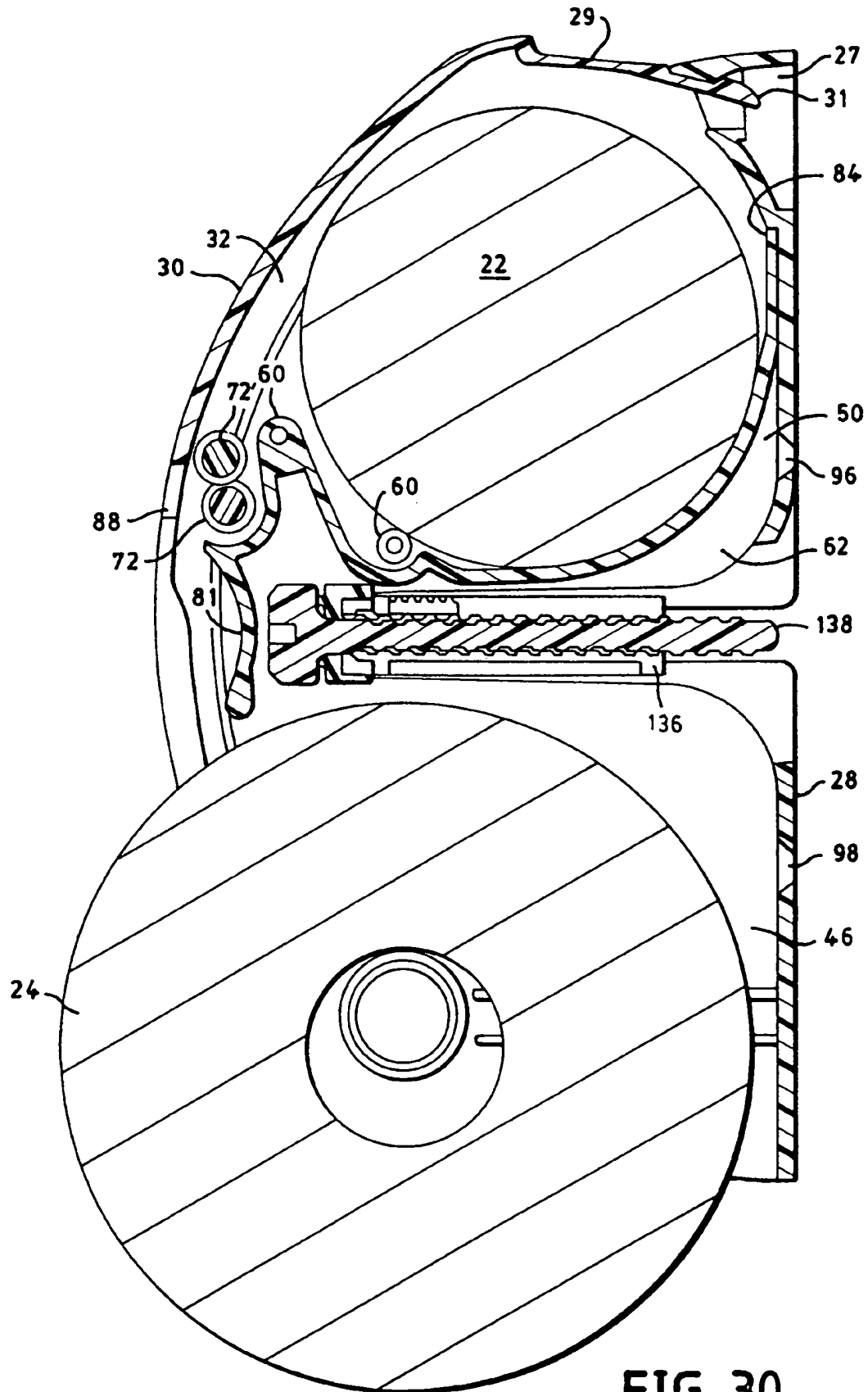


FIG. 30

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Appl. No.

PCT/US 00/11820

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A47K10/32

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A47K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 697 577 A (OGDEN) 16 December 1997 (1997-12-16) column 3, line 19 -column 5, line 17; figures 1,2	1, 17, 31
A	W0 96 21388 A (SULLIVAN) 18 July 1996 (1996-07-18)	

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
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- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 July 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

31/07/2000

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Authorized officer

Clasing, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 00/11820

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5697577	A	16-12-1997	NONE	
WO 9621388	A	18-07-1996	AU 4426896 A	31-07-1996